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A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY
OF THE PAST.



*Instructed by the Antiquary times,
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.*

TROILUS AND CRESSIDA, Act ii. sc. 3.



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The Antiquary.



JULY, 1884.

The Rules of the Carthusian Order, illustrated by the Priory of Mount Grace.

BY THE REV. PRECENTOR VENABLES.

NO monastic order has stamped its individuality on its buildings so completely as the Carthusian. In the case of the foundations of other orders, it may be difficult, not unfrequently impossible, to determine from the existing remains to which of the various monastic bodies the building belongs. In spite of marked differences of plan and arrangement, on which there will be an opportunity of speaking hereafter, it is not always possible to distinguish a Benedictine foundation from a Cistercian, or Cistercian from a Cluniac, or any of these from a house of the Austin Canons. But a Carthusian house is unmistakable. It never can be taken for anything but what it is. And the reason of this individuality of plan and arrangement lies in the individuality of the Carthusian rule. All the other chief monastic orders were by principle *cenobitic*. The common life was the rule. Privacy was not in any way contemplated. The monk or canon was one of a brotherhood who slept together, who ate together, who worked together, who prayed together, and for whom the individual life was completely merged and lost in that of the community. The exact opposite of this form of religious life was that of the hermit, or solitary, occupying his single cell, apart from other human habitations, cultivating his own small patch of ground alone and unassisted, often with his separate small chapel or oratory for his daily devotions. This solitary anchoritic life was the earliest form of

monasticism; a term which originally signifying a religious life led in isolation, entirely apart from others, in process of time came to denote the *cenobitic* system, where a number of religious persons retired from the world, its duties and its pursuits, and lived together under a common rule in a community.

The Carthusian system was a union of these two; the *cenobitic* or common life, and the solitary life: the life of the hermit and that of the member of a religious community. St. Bruno's ideal was a combination of the virtues of each mode of life, with an avoidance of the evils which experience had proved each was liable to. He desired, by his rule, to unite the strict austerity of the solitary with the mutual charities of the member of a brotherhood.

The severity of his rule (in the words of Archbishop Trench)* exceeded that of all which had gone before, while it hardly left room for any that should come after to exceed it.

Each brother occupied a solitary dwelling, in which he lived alone, ate alone, worked alone, read and wrote and prayed alone, and slept alone, bound by an undeviating rule of the strictest austerity, and practising constant silence. "*Præcipue studium et propositum nostrum est silentio et solitudini cellæ vacare.*" (*Consuetud.*, c. 14.) But it was the endeavour of the founder to correct the self-centred spirit and the intense religious selfishness, which was the deadly peril of the solitary, by a union in a fraternity bound together by common ties of worship, of the charities of life, and the combined pursuit of a common object. This object was, first, the eternal salvation of their souls, and then the benefit of the world by the books, to the copying of which, by the rule of their founder, they were commanded to devote the chief part of their time, each new copy of a holy book being, in the words of their *Consuetudinarium*, a new herald of the truth, so that the scribes became preachers with their hands.

This union of two opposite monastic systems was stereotyped in the buildings of the Carthusian order. Some of the most characteristic portions of an ordinary monastery were wanting, since there was no use for them. There was no common dormitory, no

* *Lectures on Mediæval Church History*, p. 107.

common day-room, no common work-shop. The refectory, being only employed on special occasions, such as Sundays and Feast-days, became a comparatively subordinate building. Even the church never assumed the dimensions or stateliness of those of their brethren of the Benedictine or Cistercian order. The Guest-House, so large and important a department in the other monastic foundations, shrunk into a comparatively small and mean adjunct, known by the name of the "Domus inferior;" it was placed under the charge of a "Procurator," whose duty it was to receive strangers and to eat with them, giving them only such food and beds as the brethren had themselves. If they came mounted, a rule of the order forbade the reception of their horses. This rule was not to be laid down to harshness or avarice, but to hard necessity. How (exclaims the author of the *Consuetudinarium*) can they be expected to keep their guests' horses, when in the hard and barren desert in which they dwell, they have not grass or corn enough for their own stock, and are forced to send them away to pasture in the winter? If poor starving folks presented themselves at their gates, they supplied them with bread, but seldom gave them lodging, sending them on to the nearest inn. The object of their settling in such remote, rugged, and almost inaccessible spots being, not the care of other people's bodies, but the eternal salvation of their own souls.—*Consuetud.*, c. 20.

The chief feature of a Carthusian house, distinguishing it from all other monastic foundations, was a succession of small cells—cottages we may more properly call them—each of which was the separate residence of a single member of the confraternity. These *domuncule* were as a rule ranged about an inner court, and were connected under cover by a pentice cloister. By the side of the door of each cell, an opening through the wall, so arranged that no one could see either in or out, formed the "hatch" for the introduction of food and other necessities. An outer court was devoted to the guest chambers, and the necessary domestic and economical offices. The church divided the two courts, with access from each.

Of this arrangement, unique among monastic foundations, the most remarkable

examples are those of the parent house, "La Grande Chartreuse," at Grenoble; that magnificent palace of mediæval art in its richest display, the Certosa at Pavia, and the smaller and plainer but most interesting Certosa near Florence. Spain also furnishes a good example in the monastery of Miraflores, near Burgos.

The Carthusian order never became popular in England. The severe discipline its rule enjoined of absolute silence and isolation with meagre diet and insufficient clothing of the coarsest texture, even though modified as it was with us, was as alien from the English character as it was unsuited to the English climate. Founded by St. Bruno, in 1084, the Carthusian rule was first introduced into England by Henry II., in 1181, at Witham, in Somersetshire, of which house the justly famous St. Hugh, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, was the third prior, and the virtual founder. But not even his powerful influence could succeed in popularizing the order. It was planted as an exotic in a few isolated spots, but it never naturalized itself on English soil. The whole number of "Charter Houses," as they were called by an Anglicising of the word "Chartreux," founded in England, was but nine, scattered at widely distant intervals over two centuries and a half. Forty years after Henry of Anjou had introduced the order, his natural son, William Longsword, became the founder of the second Carthusian House, ultimately established by the Countess Ela, at Hinton Charter House, near Bath. More than a century elapsed before any addition was made to the houses of the order. In 1343 Sir Nicholas Cantilope founded the priory of Beauvoir, in Nottinghamshire, which was speedily followed by De la Pole's foundation at Kingston-on-Hull, c. 1369, and Sir Walter Manny's far more famous Charter House in London in 1371. The fashion, once set in high quarters, was speedily adopted. Ten years later, 1381, Richard II., at the instance of his Queen, laid the first stone of the church of Lord Zouch's Charter House at Coventry, dedicated in honour of his royal consort, to St. Anne. Fifteen years later saw the foundation of Epworth, in the Isle of Axholme, by Thomas Mowbray, Earl Marshal, and of that which is the subject of the present paper, Mount Grace, in Cleveland, in the parish of East Harlsey, in the North

Riding of Yorkshire, about eight miles from Northallerton. Its founder was the chivalrous but ill-fated Thomas, Duke of Surrey, son of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, and the nephew of Richard II., on his mother's side. The year 1414 closed the list with Henry V.'s splendid foundation of Shene. These nearly contemporaneous foundations may be regarded as brilliant anachronisms. In the age, but not of it. They offered a noble but ineffectual protest against the growing spirit of secularism of the olden monastic houses, and the decay of piety consequent on the relaxation of discipline, which was converting the homes of devotion into nests of lazy sensualists, whose carelessness of their trust was fast growing into an intolerable scandal. In the words of Archdeacon Churton, they were monuments of the bounteous hand of chivalry, when the spirit of chivalry was departing, and the open faith of knighthood had given way to rancorous debate and civil treachery; and of the sad discipline of the cloister vainly rearing its silent cells at a time when religious fear and meek obedience had well-nigh expired. The evident decadence of the elder monasteries led the founder of Mount Grace, as not long after it did Henry V. in his foundation at Shene, to place the new house under the rigid rule of St. Bruno, "whose holy and singular observances," writes the youthful monarch, "we not only love, but greatly honour and admire."

Within four years of the foundation of Mount Grace, its high-spirited founder, the Duke of Surrey, perished in his gallant but hopelessly rash attempt to replace his royal uncle on the throne, and the infant priory was all but strangled at its birth. The buildings were suspended, and the church and monastery remained roofless for forty years. It was not till 1440 that Henry VI. confirmed Surrey's grants, and the works were resumed. The stoppage and recommencement of the building is traceable in the straight joints of the masonry of the church, as well as in the changed style of its architecture. Of the nine English Carthusian houses, Mount Grace is the only one which exhibits the arrangements characteristic of the order. Nearly all the others have entirely perished, not even their ruins remaining. Witham preserves its "Ecclesia Minor," but all the other buildings are gone. At Hinton, some largish but rather puzzling fragments

remain, which may probably be identified with the chapter house and the refectory. But in neither of these are there any traces of the cells which form the distinctive feature of the Carthusian plan. Neither are they to be now seen at the London Charter House, though an existing ground plan shows that there too the typical arrangement was carried out. A quadrangular cloister, with a conduit in the centre of its garth, was set round with two-and-twenty "domunculæ" or cells, each with its little garden behind it, through which a stream of running water, for the purpose of drainage (a matter on which the builders of our religious houses always bestowed most particular care) passed, having its source in the central conduit. On the south side of the court stood the small aisleless church, of which the walls remain in the present chapel of the foundation, with the chapter house at its north-east corner. The fraternity, or refectory, is somewhat abnormally placed on the west side of the cloisters, towards its southern corner, with the Prior's Lodge and petty cloister adjoining. But this only exists on paper. Mount Grace is the only place in England in which the Carthusian plan in its typical form can be studied in existing remains, and as such it deserves far more notice than it has usually received. This small but most interesting example consists of two courts, the outer court for the lay brethren and guests to the south; and the inner, divided from it by the church and Prior's house, containing the residences of the brethren. The buildings stand on the sunny western side of a steep wooded hill, into the pathless thickets of which the back gates of the little garden on the east side of the cloister opened directly. Below are broad green meadows watered by a swiftly-flowing stream, which supplied the large fishponds of the Priory.

The establishment was entered by a gatehouse in the centre of the outer court. This gatehouse was divided into an outer and inner compartment by a transverse arch from north to south, and had a roof of very flat groining. On entering, immediately to the right, a long narrow Guest Hall occupies the western side of the outer court. It was lighted with four square-headed windows, with the shouldered arch. This is succeeded

at the southern corner by several longish narrow apartments, of one story, occupying the south side of the enclosure. The eastern part of this range of building was of two stories, the tall gables of which are very conspicuous objects. Of these it is impossible accurately to assign the destination. But they probably afforded accommodation to the lay brethren and others who did not adopt the rule of the convent in its full strictness. The eastern wall of the court exhibits no distinct marks of buildings, though some possible traces of a hatch seem to indicate that one of the cells stood on the side of the outer enclosure.

But it is the inner court to which the visitor turns with the greatest interest. This was originally surrounded with a pentice cloister, still indicated by the hooked corbels of its roof. Out of this the "domunculæ" of the brethren, five on each side, opened by a small square-headed doorway. On the right-hand of the door is the small square opening—or hatch—through which the inmate received his daily supply of food from the general kitchen, and other necessities. These openings do not go through the wall in a straight line, but turn twice at a right-angle, to secure the perfect privacy of the cell. Each of these little houses was of two stories, the upper story being reached by a wooden stair just within the entrance. Each floor was divided by wooden partitions into a chamber or day room, with a fireplace and a closet below and the sleeping room above. One of the closets served the purposes of an oratory, the other contained the brother's stock of tools, and the humble service of crockery, and other necessary household chattels. This scanty store is thus enumerated in the *Consuetudinarium*:—two pots, two dishes, a third dish for bread, or in place of it a cloth, a fourth of somewhat larger size for washing, two spoons, a bread knife, a wine measure, a drinking vessel, a water-jug, a salt-cellar, a plate, a towel, and two sacks for pulse. To these were added, for kindling a fire, a flint, tinder, "lapis ignitus" (probably brimstone), wood, and a hatchet to cleave it, and for out-door work a pickaxe. The monk's wardrobe was equally austere. It consisted of two hair-shirts, two tunics, two woollen garments (one worse one bettermost), two hoods, three pairs of shoes,

four pairs of socks, four skins, a cloak, slippers for day and night-wear, grease for ointment, two loin cloths, a girdle; all of hemp and of coarse make. His bed was to be of straw, its covering of felt if he could get it, if not of coarse cloth not folded twice. The bolster and coverlet were to be of the coarsest sheepskins, covered with coarse cloth. No brother, whatever his rank, was to give a thought as to the colour or texture of his clothing or his bedding. For mending his clothes each brother was furnished with two needles, thread and scissors; he was also to have a comb, a razor for shaving his head, with a whetstone and a strap for sharpening it. The work of the scribe being that to which the brethren were specially directed to devote themselves, each was to be provided with a writing desk, pens, chalk, two pumice stones, two ink-horns, a knife to scrape the parchment, two razors, a pointer, an awl, a plumb line, a rule, "postem ad regulandum tabulas," and a pencil. If a brother happened not to be a scribe, which was a very unusual case, he was to be allowed to have with him the implements of his art or trade whatever it might be. They might borrow two books at the same time from the book cupboard, and were to take the utmost care that they were not discoloured with smoke or dust or any other filth. The object of giving so many different articles to each individual, which, the *Consuetudinarium* remarks, might provoke a smile, was to take away all excuse for a brother leaving his cell, which he was never permitted to do except to go to the church, or to the cloister for confession. Another exception was also made if, through the neglect of those whose duty it was to supply them, any brother was in absolute want of bread, wine, water or fire, or if he heard an unusual noise, or was in danger of being burnt from the woodwork of his cell catching fire. A little walled garden, to be cultivated by the inmate of the cell, lay to its rear. In accordance with the austere rule of the order, the strictest plainness reigned in every detail of these little dwellings. The doors and windows are mere holes in the wall, without the slightest architectural dressing. It were to be wished that the rubbish which now encumbers these interesting and unique little dwellings, and conceals their arrangements, were removed, and their plan made more

evident. If the window jambs and other bits of cut-stone found in the accumulations were simply replaced in their original positions, and the ruined walls made good from the old materials, the interest of the place would be very much increased. This, however, would be a work demanding the most careful oversight, and the most determined self-restraint in avoiding the temptation to go beyond the strict replacement of the old by the addition of new work, which could not safely be entrusted to any but the most rigidly conservative hands.

A distinct building, possibly the Prior's house, has stood on the south side of the court, in contiguity to the church. The base of a large projecting window may be traced in the same position as one marked in the plan of the London Charter House. There, however, along the walls of the corresponding building is called the Chapter House. To the west of this building the lavatories are distinctly visible. A two-storied building, lighted with segmental-headed windows, projects westward beyond the enclosure of the court in the south-west corner. It is difficult to assign its purpose.

The church dividing the two courts, with access from each, is a building of unusual plan. It consisted of a very short nave, and a long aisleless choir, a small central tower, and broad shallow transepts, opening not from the tower but from the nave. The customary place of the transepts is taken by very shallow projecting wings, making up the additional space by which the breadth of the chancel exceeds that of the tower. The whole thing is an evident botch, due to the interruption of the works on the fall of their founder, and their resumption with crippled means. The nave and tower, almost Decorated in design, are of the original foundation. The chancel and transept, where the masonry is much rougher, and the architecture inferior, are, as the straight joints plainly show, additions of a later period. The square tower rises very picturesquely on four tall well-proportioned arches, with rich suites of mouldings of Decorated character. The capitals show another awkward botch. They are octagonal in plan, and do not fit the triple clustered shafts of the pier. Indeed, every part of the church shows puzzling signs

of patching, natural enough in a building taken up again after a halt of some years, during which architectural taste, as well as the wishes of the builders, had changed, and they had to work with diminished resources. The nave, transepts, and tower are tolerably perfect. The chancel has been destroyed, with the exception of the north wall, but the foundations may be clearly traced. The west window has a nearly triangular head; the tracery is gone. The other windows are mostly of the later building, with segmental arches.

The church, in the complete absence of ornament, exhibits the austere plainness of the order, by which all internal hangings, "*pallia tapetiaque*," were prohibited, and the only utensils of gold or silver allowed were the chalice, and the "*calamus*" or tube for the Eucharist.

On the summit of the hill which rises steeply to the east of the priory, half hid by dense oak woods, are the small remains of a little way-side chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, bearing the date 1515. A paved pathway, known as "*the Lady's Steps*," formerly led to it, but the pavement has now been utilized for other more prosaic purposes. The reputation of this little chapel for sanctity long survived the fierce storm of the Reformation. As late as James I.'s reign it was still frequented by adherents of the old faith, who resorted thither, chiefly under cover of night, on the eves of the Festivals of Our Lady and other Saints, and "*observed and practised diverse superstitions and popish ceremonies*" in its precincts. To put down these pilgrimages and other "*popish, idle, and superstitious vanyties not to be tollerated*," an order was issued, September 5th, 1615, by Archbishop Toby Matthew and the other Lords of the High Commission at York, for the apprehension and trial of any persons found resorting to the site of their forefathers' devotions, which was still the home of their affections. It would be interesting to know the issue.

At the Dissolution the conventual body consisted of a prior, sixteen priests, three novices, six conversi or lay brethren, and one donatus, in all twenty-seven persons. The revenues of the house amounted to £343 2s. 10½d., of which the sum of £194 was ordered to be divided annually among the late members,

the prior, John Wilson, receiving £60, together with the little chapel just described, "called the Mount," and the house attached to it.



Field-Name and Toponymical Collections.

BY FREDERICK E. SAWYER, F.R. MET. SOC.

UNRITTEN History and How to Read it" formed the title of a popular lecture at the Southampton meeting of the British Association, and there is, perhaps, no branch of this important subject more profitable to the archæologist, than the collection of local names of fields, and physical features. The valuable work of Mr. Gomme, on *Primitive Folk Moors*, has directed attention to the historic reminiscences preserved by a mere name. It is now useless to say "What's in a name?" for it is clear, that a new and almost unworked mine of information can be opened, by systematic research under the heads mentioned, and, more especially, it will elucidate the extent and operation of early village communities.

As the work of collection, valuable though it be, does not require much special training, but rather care and accuracy, it is open to any local archæologist, and it may be well therefore to indicate briefly the sources of information, with illustrations of actual results, the latter being taken from the county of Sussex.

The collections can be made most conveniently for each parish separately, and the first step is to examine any old parish maps, including maps attached to tithe commutation awards, and old terriers. The names of fields, rivers, brooks, hills, streets, hamlets, seats, mansions, manors, villages, chapelries, hundreds, etc., then discovered, should be carefully noted, and in this the Ordnance maps (6-inch scale) will be found of great assistance. Old title-deeds and abstracts of title will yield many names, and auctioneers' catalogues and particulars of sale, especially on sales of farms and large estates, often supply lists of field-names.

County histories, and the proceedings of

local archæological societies, should of course be consulted, as also the volumes issued by the Public Record Commission, particularly Domesday, the Hundred Rolls, Valor Ecclesiasticus, etc. Enclosure awards (if any) and turnpike acts will furnish more names, and many can be traced through post-office directories. Names originating in the present century may be discarded (if desired) to save time, although it should be remembered that they may become a puzzle to future investigators, so as to render it a duty (if possible) to record their present or recent origin. The operations of railway companies and the postal telegraph authorities have also tended to bring into prominence many ancient names, and to suppress and vary others, and invent entirely new names.

It is very important to record all the varied spellings of different names, with the authority, and approximate date, as these will serve to show the fallacy of many suggested derivations based on recent, instead of older, forms of the names. In connection with this part of the subject due attention should be given to dialectal nomenclature, for it is a curious fact that in many cases the modern dialectal pronunciation perpetuates Domesday spellings, and explains them; thus we find in Sussex the following:—

<i>Domesday.</i>	<i>Modern dialectal.</i>	<i>Modern spelling.</i>
Harrundel.	Harndel.	Arundel.
Sifelle.	Izvull.	Isfield.
Hertevel.	Hartful.	Hartfield.
Peteorde.	Pettuth.	Petworth.
Framelle.	Framful.	Framfield.
Salescome.	Selzcum.	Seddlescombe.

When the name-lists for several parishes have been collected, they will be ready for collation and comparison, and the recurrence of a name frequently in a particular district will aid in demolishing suggested derivations based on the physical features of isolated spots. The intimate connection between place, and field-names, etc., and surname will be plainly seen, and can be studied with the assistance of Mr. Ferguson's works on, *Surnames as a Science*, and, *The Teutonic Name-System*. A modern directory will assist in tracing existing surnames derived from place-names, and subsidiary-lists will supply older surnames, now extinct.

In Sussex we find,—*Hollingbury*, a hill-

fortress in the rear of Brighton; *Hollingdean*, a tract of land in the adjoining parish of Preston; *Hollington*, a parish near Hastings; and *Hollingham* and *Hollingdale*, modern surnames. There is no difficulty thus in showing these names to be derived from a tribe of *Hollingas*, having their *burh* on the hill, and their pasture, *denu*, on lower ground, and that they had two settlements at least in the county.

The general results to be derived from field-name and toponymical collections may be considered under the following heads: 1, Historical; 2, Legal and Governmental; 3, Ecclesiastical; 4, Agricultural; 5, Natural History; 6, Personal.

1. British, Roman, Saxon, Danish, and Norman influence can be successively traced. In Sussex we find the *treus*, or villages of the Britons, in the names of the hundreds, as *Gostrewe* (now *Gostrow*), *Wandelmeistri*, *Estreu* (now *Street*), in Domesday.

Saxon names are perhaps the most frequent of any, and here it is necessary to mention the patronymic "ing," with the aid of which Kemble inferred so many tribal names, and established the existence of the Mark in England. The subject is much disputed, and may be studied in the works of Bishop Stubbs, Sir Henry Maine, Professor E. A. Freeman, Mr. Seebohm, and others. Danish names are traced by the syllables "thorpe" and "by." The Normans brought over many place-names which became domesticated in England. Thus, from *Cahagnes* in Normandy came the family of *De Cheisneto* or *Caisned*, whose name was afterwards modified into *Cheyne* or *Cheyney*, whence *Horsted Keynes* in Sussex. One of the best illustrations of the intimate relation between place-names and surnames is given by Mr. Ferguson (*The Teutonic Name-System*, p. 489) in the history of the name *Montgomery*. A man named *Gomerie* settled on a hill, whence *Mont-gomerie*. Roger de *Montgomerie* came to England with the Conqueror, and gave his name to a town in Wales. This in turn named persons *Montgomery*, who going to America have probably for the third time transferred a surname into a place-name.

2. The sites of the primitive folk-moots, the basis of our modern free institutions, can

be discovered almost entirely through place and field-names, as Mr. Gomme points out. In Sussex we find:—*Hundred Place* at the bottom of High Street, Hastings, *Hundred Stedde Farm* in East Wittering, and *Hundred House Farm*, in Framfield, all places where the Hundred Courts met. *No Man's Land* appears in the Ordnance Map, at the junction of Sompting, Bramber Steyning, and Finden parishes, evidently a neutral territory and meeting-place; whilst we have *Burghill* in Chiddingly, and *Four Lords' Burgh* at the junction of Falmer, Westmeston, Chailey, and St. John-sub-Castro parishes. The peculiar customs of village communities are shown in *Doles*, *Dools*, and *Lot Lands*, which were by lot assigned to the inhabitants for grass-cutting or cultivation, as the case might be. *Butts* in many cases recal the legislation of Edward IV. on the subject of archery, and are the sites of old archery grounds, although, as Mr. Seebohm (*The English Village Community*, p. 6) shows, they are in some cases strips of land meeting others at right angles. Manors and Manorial Courts are shown in the *Court Hills*, *Court Farms*, etc.; and Manor officers, as the *Hayward*, in *Hayward's Heath*, Sussex.

3. The sites of lost churches and religious houses are frequently preserved by means of field-names, and sometimes by street-names, as in Brighton *Bartholomews*, which derives its name from a chantry, of which not a stone remains, and which once occupied the site of the present Town Hall. *Holybread Plotts*, or *Holybrades*, occurring in South Bersted and Rustington in Sussex, were no doubt pieces of land, the produce of which provided bread for the communion. Sacred wells, as *Ladywells*, *Holywells*, *Pinwells*, etc., are always worthy of note, and may elicit some scraps of folklore.

The names of Teutonic deities are retained in many places. In Sussex we find *Baldslow*, a hundred, and *Balsdean*, near Brighton, recal *Balder*, whilst *Wootton*, a farm in Westmeston, and *Wanbarow*, a farm in Hurstpierpoint, commemorate *Woden*, and *Friar's Oak* near Hurstpierpoint is perhaps named from *Freia*. The monstrous demon *Loki*, originated in Sussex the names of *Loxfield*, a hundred, *Lock Barn* in Upper Beeding, *Locksash Farm* in Up-Marden, etc. A belief

in fairies is illustrated by *Puck* names, as *Pook's Field*, *Shermanbury*.

4. Some field-names perpetuate the memory of agricultural customs now abandoned, especially in reference to the village community, and also cultivations long extinct, as vineyards, orchards, hop gardens, flax pieces, etc. Thus, in Brighton, we find a large piece of land in the centre of the old town, named the *Hempshares*, whence *Hempshare Street*, now *Ship Street*. *Denshire* lands occur in some parishes, i.e., land where the turf has been cut off, and when dry placed in heaps and burnt to ashes, as is done in Devonshire.

5. The due record of the names of the physical features is of great importance, and they will be found to illustrate geological and other changes, as the disappearance of rivers, lakes, meres, wells, and springs by drainage. The presence of birds, animals, reptiles, etc., is often shown by the names, as *Culverscroft* (culver=Pigeon, A.S.) in *Hurstpierpoint*, *Wolfscrag* in *West Chilmington* (said to be the spot where the last wolf was killed in the Weald), *Adder Bottom* in *Portslade*.

6. A very large proportion of place-names, etc., will be found to be derived from persons, and, as Mr. Ferguson remarks, "the map of England dotted over with the possessive case is a standing protest against communism." The list of names given by Kemble and Ferguson will prove of great assistance. Amongst the Anglo-Saxons, men's names were often associated with the boundaries of their property, as hedges, ditches, stones, trees, ridges, streams, etc.; or with their dwellings, or estates, or graves.



The Adelphi and its Site.

By HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A.

II.



E will now return to the consideration of the vicissitudes of Durham House. Whether Bishop Toby Matthew got possession after the eviction of Raleigh I cannot say, but I suspect not. I find a reference among the Earl of Jersey's papers to the fact that the archduke's commissioners were lodged at Durham House on Friday, 10th August, 1604.* Among the

* *Hist. MSS. Comm. Report*, viii., p. 98.

Salisbury papers there is a receipt for stone for some building operations stated to be done at Durham House, but probably connected with the New Exchange.*

On February 16th, 1612, Bishop William James, who had succeeded to the see in 1606, wrote to Lord Salisbury to thank him for his honourable dealings in the purchase of Durham House. About this time considerable changes were made on the site. Some houses were built on the portion of the Strand frontage not occupied by the Exchange, and others apparently not far from the chief house. Thomas Wilson of Hertford granted a lease "to James Bory, Serjeant of the Cellar of the Sill House in the Strand, near Durham House," on December 9th, 1614. This same Wilson (now Sir Thomas) sold, in October 1618, a dwelling-house, garden, etc., described as "between Durham House, Britain's Burse, York House, and the river," to William Roo for £374. This gives us some idea of the arrangement of the site. I imagine Durham House occupied what is now the middle of the south side of John Street. It extended to the river on the south, but there would be plenty of space between it and the New Exchange on the north, between it and Salisbury House on the east, and between it and York House on the west. Houses appear to have been built on these vacant spaces. The chief house continued to be called Durham House, but the locality of the other houses was distinguished as Durham Yard. Sir Thomas Wilson, writing to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in December 1619, dates from "my house in Duresme Yard," and gives a list of ambassadors, etc., living there.†

Amongst the State Papers is preserved the examination of Anne, wife of William Taylor, of Southwark, who was sent for to Durham House, in December 1615, by a lady who offered to introduce her to the Countess of Essex, but she refused the offer. Who this lady was does not appear.‡ In December 1625 Bishop Richard Neile, who succeeded Bishop James, was dating his letters from Durham House, but in February of the following year the French Ambassador lived there. This we learn from "A true relation

* *Hist. MSS. Comm. Report*, iii., p. 175.

† *Ibid.*, iv., p. 284.

‡ *Calendar of State Papers*, Domestic, p. 339.

of that which passed betwixt the king's officers and the French Ambassador's followers by occasion of apprehending English subjects, Papists that resorted daily to mass to the Ambassador lying in Durham House." * This matter attracted much attention, and the Council of State wrote to the Bishop of Durham respecting it. The Bishop gave a warrant to the Constable. Attached to these documents among the State Papers is a map of Durham House and the adjoining residences illustrative of them. The situations of Britain's Burse and the residences of Sir Thomas Wilson, Sir William Becher, and Sir Thomas Bond are indicated.

About this same date the inhabitants of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields looked with envying eyes upon the great hall of Durham House, which was used only as a passage, and which they thought would make a very good church. The parishioners petitioned for this favour. They pointed out that since the beginning of James's reign the number of parishioners had trebled. Although the old church had been enlarged, it would not hold half of those who wished to come to it. The petitioners asked to be allowed to convert the hall into a church at their own expense, and they proposed to pay a minister as well. Whether the prayer was granted I cannot say.

Lord Keeper Coventry lived at Durham House for several years; thus I find his letters dated from there in 1628, 1629, and in 1637, 1638, and 1639, but in March 1630 Bishop John Howson, who succeeded Bishop Neile, was dating from the same place.

The inhabitants of Durham Yard do not appear to have been altogether satisfied with their neighbours at the New Exchange, and they had to complain of the numbers who were crowded in that place; and of the sheds that had been built up against the wall separating the two places from each other. This is seen from the following

Order in Council (Inner Star Chamber), 1638, May 4th:—

The Lords being made acquainted that over the New Exchange, called Britain's Burse, there are divers families inhabiting as inmates, and that adjoining the wall of the court of Durham House, there are sheds employed as eating rooms and for other uses, to the great annoyance of the inhabitants, and danger of in-

fection. It was ordered that the Lord Privy Seal and Lord Newburgh, Chancellor of the Duchy, should call before them the inhabitants of the said places, and take order for their removal; and if they find any of the said persons obstinate should certify their names.—*Cal. of State Papers, Domestic, 1637-38, p. 402.*

There were other evils besides those of overcrowding to alarm and annoy the inhabitants of this place. Although near the Thames, the water supply was abominably bad, so bad indeed that an inquiry was instituted, and the polluted source was discovered in Covent Garden. The account is so instructive that I venture to transfer to these pages the full account from the *Calendar of State Papers*, which is as follows:—

1635-6, Jan. 6th. Lawrence Whitaker and Thomas Baldwin to the Council.

According to their order of 28th October last, the writers have viewed those places in "the Covent Garden" where the head of the spring is that brings the water to Durham House, and they report how the water may be brought to that house for the present and secured for the future. The head of the spring was then under a new-made cellar in an ill-built house in the skirts of "the Covent Garden," where a floor was made over it. The writers recommend a variety of practical arrangements by which the spring and a watercourse connected therewith might be kept free from contamination from its source to Durham House; they also recommend that the works by them suggested should be effected and maintained by the Earl of Bedford, but that the Bishop of Durham should be at the expense of the necessary legal instruments for securing the benefit of the same to the bishop and his successors.—*Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, 1635-36, p. 150.*

In 1640 Lord Keeper Finch died at Durham House, and we hear no more of the bishops. In 1645 the property had come into the possession of the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, who had rented it previously from the see of Durham at £200 per annum.

From the certificate of the collector of St. Martin's parish, dated Feb. 16th, 1645-6, we learn that the Earl of Salisbury was assessed forty shillings monthly for Salisbury House, the same amount as the assessment upon the Earl of Northumberland for his house, late Earl of Suffolk's, and upon the Earl of Pembroke for Durham House.* Soon after this, parliamentary soldiers were quartered at Durham House, as well as at Somerset

* *Cal. State Papers*, Feb. 26th, 1626.

* *Hist. MSS. Comm. Report*, vi., 98.

and Worcester Houses. On December 5th, 1649, the Council of State ordered the Lord-General to think of some place for quartering the soldiers now at Durham

to the Lord-General that he should continue the soldiers now at Durham House, as there were many disaffected persons about the town who might be encouraged by the

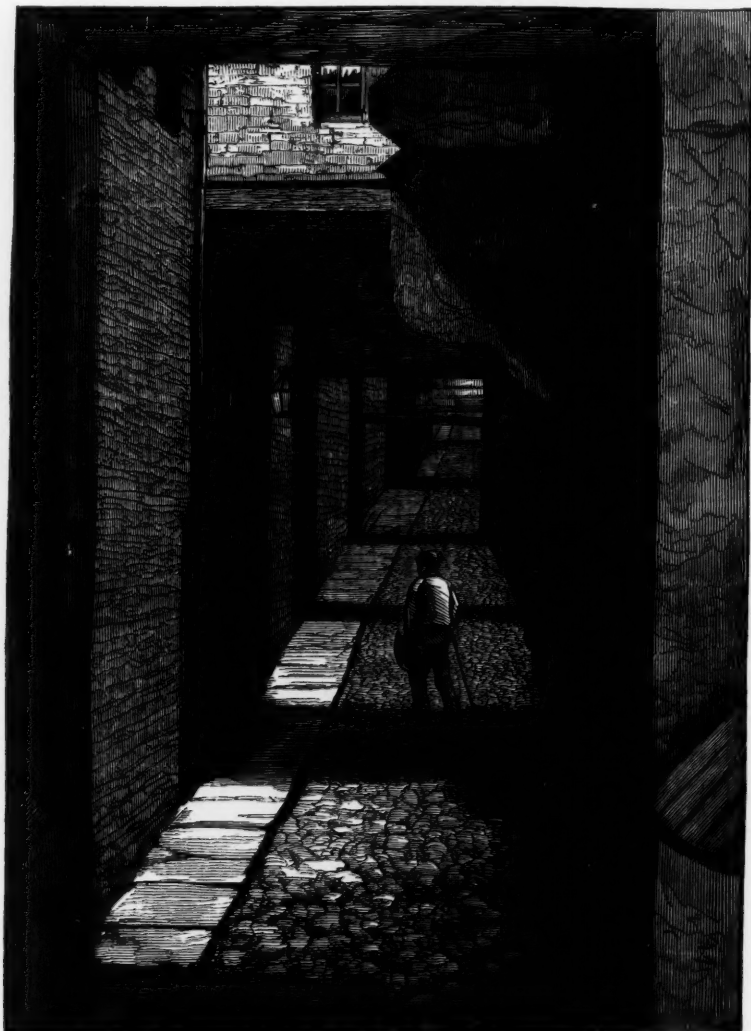


FIG. 1.—IVY LANE.

House, that the Earl of Pembroke might have the use of his own house. On January 24th, 1650, the Council of State, however, desired Sir William Constable to signify

removal of the troops. Two hundred pounds was voted to the Earl of Pembroke, so that he might provide himself with a house, as Durham House being his property was thus

made use of for quartering soldiers. Evidently the Earl began to get tired of being kept out of possession of his house, for on September 19th, 1651, Colonel Berkstead was ordered "to find some fit place for the quartering of his soldiers besides Durham House, the Council not being desirous to hold the house longer than the Earl of Pembroke has given his consent to."

Webb, the pupil and kinsman of Inigo Jones, designed a new mansion for Lord Pembroke, but this scheme was not carried into execution, and the elevation preserved in the collection of Jones's drawings, at Worcester College, Oxford, remains as the only record of what might have been. After the Restoration this nobleman's son pulled down the old house and built a street running from east to west, called Durham Yard, which communicated with the Strand by the street now called Durham Street.

Pepys went, on January 31st, 1667-68, to the office of the Commissioners of Accounts, which was then situated in Durham Yard, and on May 10th, 1668, he went in a boat to Vauxhall, and returning, set down an old lady at Durham Yard. This might have been Ivy bridge stairs, or Durham stairs, which he more often calls New Exchange Stairs. Ivy Lane, which forms the eastern boundary of the Adelphi, still remains, as is shown on the opposite page (fig. 1), and the view down it from the gate in the Strand is one of the oddest in London.

Some waterworks were established in Durham Yard by Sir Robert Vyner and various others, and on January 18th, 1667, the proprietors of the New River Works objected to the action of their new rival. These works do not appear to have been connected with the York Buildings Company, which was formed in 1675, and whose waterworks adjoined Durham Yard. Dean Crofts of Norwich lived in Durham Yard in 1667, and Justice Wareup, John Knight, Serjeant-surgeon, and Ringet, Surgeon-general, were there about the same time, but there is little more of interest attached to the place.

I will now return to the New Exchange and the Strand front. Besides the milliners and sempstresses who filled up much of the place, many other trades were represented, and the different stalls were distinguished by various

signs. Thomas Walkley at the Eagle and Child, published the first edition of *Othello*; Will Cademan, actor and publisher, lived at the sign of the Fop's Head, and Henry Herringman, the famous bookseller, had his shop at the Blue Anchor in the Lower Walk. It is said that Dryden lodged with Herringman after the restoration for a time. Nan Clarges (then the wife of Thomas Radford, but afterwards Duchess of Albemarle) sold washballs, powder, gloves, etc., at the sign of the Three Spanish Gypsies. Here is the title of a tract by Henry Nevile—" *News from the New Exchange or the Commonwealth of Ladies drawn to the life in their severall characters and concernments*" (here follows a list of ladies and their gallants). "Printed in the yeere of Women without grace, 1650." On the 22nd November, 1653, there was a murderous attack made in the New Exchange by a party of Portuguese. It appears that some members of the Portuguese Ambassador's family felt themselves affronted by the remarks of certain Englishmen at this place, and so on the following day they gathered a company of armed followers, and attacked all they met in the Exchange, killing one, and wounding many others. They made preparations to escape by water, but were taken prisoners.* It was at the New Exchange that the famous White Milliner hired one of the stalls after the Revolution, when it was whispered that this mysterious personage was the unfortunate Duchess of Tyrconnell, then reduced to want.

The New Exchange was a large building, and was divided into the outward walk below stairs, the inner walk below stairs, the outward walk above stairs, and the inner walk above stairs. In course of time the stalls were deserted, and the lower walk, which had long been a place of assignation, became a nuisance, and the public voice called loudly for its abolishment. The building was pulled down in 1737, and new houses were erected on the site.

There was another Exchange close by, which had been built on part of old Salisbury House. This was called the Middle

* "A Relation of the Mutiny on Tuesday, the 22nd of November, 1653, in the New Exchange of the Portugal Ambassador's followers, etc." Reprinted in *Somers's Tracts*.

Exchange, and is sometimes confused with the New Exchange. Peter Cunningham says it was first rated in the year 1672, but there is a reference in Fairholt's *Lord Mayor's Pageants* to the following sentence, written as early as 1638,—“her suburbs being decorated with two several houses or exchanges.”

When the New Exchange was pulled down, eleven houses were built upon its site, and the middle house was occupied by Mr. Middleton's bank (now Coutts's). John Campbell, who died in 1712, and lies buried

James Coutts, who married a niece of George Campbell, was taken into partnership, and the firm became Campbell and Coutts. In 1760, James Coutts, the sole partner, took his brother Thomas into partnership. He died in 1778, and the sole charge of the bank devolved upon Thomas Coutts, and from that time to this the style of this famous house has been Coutts & Co.

Although the houses built on the site of the New Exchange were not old when the Adelphi was planned out, the brothers Adam, who were known to Coutts, were employed to build a

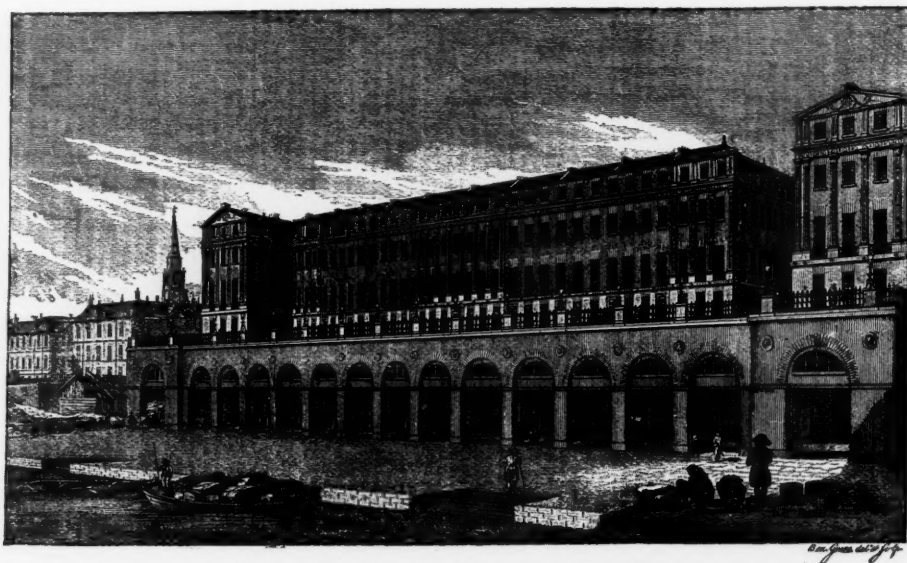


FIG. 2.—THE ADELPHI FROM THE RIVER, 1770.

with his wife in the churchyard of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, is supposed to have been the founder of the bank in St. Martin's Lane. It is not known when the business was removed to the Strand, or the exact locality to which it was so removed, but the house is described as The Three Crowns, next the Globe Tavern, and it is believed that John Campbell was there in 1692. Campbell was succeeded by Middleton, who was succeeded by George Campbell. The firm was then for a time Campbell and Bruce; from 1751 to 1755 George Campbell was sole partner. At the latter date

new house. This they did with a slightly architectural elevation, the symmetry of which has been somewhat injured by alterations of late years. In the house built by the Adams, Thomas Coutts lived for many years, and his dining-room and drawing-room, with their handsome marble chimney-pieces and fine mahogany doors, are still unoccupied. When Lord Macartney was on his embassy to China, he sent over some Chinese wall paper to Coutts, which was hung on the walls of one of these rooms, and there it still is. I shall have something further to say of Coutts in the notice of the Adelphi itself.

Durham Street remains unaltered, except that instead of leading to the chief street of the district, it leads down to the arches under the Adelphi. The Strand had now become an important thoroughfare, and the only valuable portion of the old Durham Yard was that portion which had been built on the stables and outhouses. The rest of the site was in a ruinous and disgraceful state. In 1766 John Gwynn,* who proposed some extensive changes in the arrangements of London streets, suggested that new streets leading to the Thames should be built on the site, or that it should be laid out as a square, where the market removed from Covent Garden could be held. At the very time, however, that this was written, four Scotchmen, patronised by the unpopular statesman Lord Bute, were contemplating the transformation of the site on a plan of the most brilliant originality.

Robert and John Adam only were architects, but James and William were associated with their brothers in the business part of the project. In 1768 the works were commenced. At this time the property of Durham Yard was in the possession of the Duke of St. Albans, and it may be presumed that he was not prepared to sell the place, as the Adams agreed to lease the ground for ninety-nine years, from Lady-day 1768, at a yearly ground rent of £1,200. It must be supposed that the brothers knew their own business, but it does seem strange that they should undertake enormous risks for so comparatively short a tenure. The agreement was not signed until the 23rd June, 1769, more than a year after building operations had commenced. The leases expired in 1867, and the whole property came into the possession of Messrs. Drummond, who obtained the estate from the trustees of the Duke of St. Albans. The conception of levelling a steep incline by building streets of houses on a vast area of solid arches, is one of considerable daring, and although the Adelphi has existed for more than a century the wonder of London, it has remained unimitated and unrivalled. But this was not the only merit of the scheme. The Terrace, standing high above the river, is still one of

* In *London and Westminster Improved* (London, 1766), 4to.

the handsomest objects we see, as we pass along the silent highway, but when it was first built it stood alone, for Somerset House with its river front was not completed until some years afterwards. Then again the architectural elevation of the houses in the different streets is worthy of great praise. It is very elegant, although somewhat flat and wanting in power. Horace Walpole, writing to Mason in 1773, speaks of the Adelphi Buildings as "warehouses laced down the seams, like a soldier's trull in a regimental old coat." We must remember that at the time when Robert Adam commenced to adorn London, the streets were built in the most deplorably ugly manner, without any, even the most distant, attempt at beauty. It was he who first conceived the idea of grouping together a number of dwelling-houses to form one whole with centre and wings. Beauty was not however confined to the outside, for the interior was designed with an elegance worthy of great praise. To Robert Adam we owe Portland Place, still a noble street, although the effect of his design has been somewhat injured by the irregularity introduced by the vagaries of modern builders.

Soon after the works in the Adelphi had been commenced, a difficulty arose as to the frontage to the river. This was very different from what it is at present. In order to make the Terrace follow a straight line along the Thames, it was necessary to encroach upon the river, and for this purpose the undertakers had to obtain an Act of Parliament (2 Geo. III., cap. 34, 1771):—

An Act for enabling certain persons to enclose and embank part of the river Thames, adjoining to Durham Yard, Salisbury Street, Cecil Street, and Beaufort Buildings, in the County of Middlesex.

The preamble sets forth, that between Westminster Bridge and Blackfriars Bridge the river is much wider than at either of those bridges, that this tended to weaken the rapidity of the stream, and that therefore it would be a benefit to make the river narrower. John Adam, Robert Adam, James Adam, and William Adam, and James Paine, architects; Dorothy Monk, widow, Clementina Pawson, widow, and William Kitchiner, coal merchant, were willing to make this improvement, and execute an embankment in front of their respective properties at their own expense.

The Adams were supported by the Court, and before this Act was passed, and while it was only a Bill before Parliament, the City considered their rights as conservators of the river threatened, and they exerted the whole of their influence to crush it. They brought forward charters and grants in support of their case, and they were heard by counsel, but they failed. They imagined that their objection would be popular, but this was not so, for most people saw how great an improvement to London the new buildings would be. The satirists, however, took the opportunity to gird at the brothers. In a *jeu d'esprit*, written "on some encroachments on the river," we read:—

"Four Scotchmen by the name of Adams,
Who keep their coaches and their madams,"
Quoth John in sulky mood to Thomas,
"Have stole the very river from us."*

The east end of the terrace was built on piles, and the line of the bank was carried out some distance, making a considerable curtailment of the river. At the same time, Salisbury Street was lengthened by means of a somewhat pretentious crescent. I am informed that when the Adams planned the arches upon which their houses were to rest, they believed they had secured their occupation as warehouses for government stores, but they subsequently found that the authorities were not prepared to carry out the implied agreement. This disappointment greatly disarranged their plans, and the expenses they had gone to nearly ruined them. They then thought to extricate themselves from their difficulties by means of a lottery, and they had sufficient influence to obtain an Act of Parliament for the purpose, the story of which must be reserved for another paper.

(To be continued.)



The Coins of Venice.

BY W. CAREW-HAZLITT.

PART III.



HE activity of the Mint may be said to have had its real commencement in the middle of the

* *Foundling Hospital for Wit*, ed. 1784, vol. iv., p. 189.

fifteenth century. The copper *quattrino* of 50 grains was published about this time, with a good characteristic portrait in profile of the Doge Cristoforo Moro (1462-71),—apparently the earliest attempt to transfer to the coinage the ducal effigy; and the following reign witnessed a development of the new idea in the *sesino*, and the silver *lira* and *mezza-lira*, all of silver, which were ushered into the world for the first time with a well-executed likeness, also in profile, of Nicolo Trono (1471-3). The *lira* and its half were important steps in the direction of making the silver coinage more comprehensive; they represented, approximately at least, the moiety and quarter of the *grossone*. But the usage of giving a portrait of the Doge in office on the money was soon superseded by another less obnoxious to the oligarchical taste. After the death of Trono, the second reign in which the experiment had been permitted, a decree of the Great Council forbade its further continuance. A silver piece coined during the government of Nicolo Marcello (1473-4) was christened the *marcella*; and, again, on its reissue by Pietro Mocenigo (1474-6) the *lira*, which had passed under the name of the *lira Tron*, became popularly known as the *moceniga*. The *marcella* presented on the obverse the Doge on his knees accepting the standard, and on the reverse Christ on a throne of a more richly decorated character than before. The legend was also changed. Schweitzer quotes four types. A somewhat later Doge, Marco Barbarigo (1485-6) issued a copper *sesino* of 25 grains, but without a portrait, and we soon meet (1486-1501) with a half-*marcella* struck for the Colonies.

Agostino Barbarigo (1486-1501) added the *bezzo* or *quattrino bianco* of silver, the moiety of the *soldino* (one of the most popular pieces current in Venice) and the fourth of the old *grosso* or *matapan*; and in the time of Leonardo Loredano (1501-21) the idea seems to have occurred of issuing the half of the gold *sequin* of 1284. The quarter did not come into use till 1577-8, and is a piece of the rarest character. The half and quarter *sequin* represented in modern English money about 4s. 9d. and the moiety. Under Andrea Gritti the Mint

produced a remarkable novelty in a scudo or crown of gold and its half, in addition to the sequin and half sequin already in existence. The new pieces were possibly suggested by the French écu and demi-écu; they were worth 6 lire, 10 soldi, and the moiety respectively. But they tallied too closely in value with the sequin to exist long concurrently, and we do not hear of them being recoined, although after a long interval the doppia of gold, equal to two of these scudi, made its appearance (1618-23). The doppia was in fact a double crown, and was estimated at 12 lire. It was the highest denomination ever in regular use.

Since the launch of the grossone, a piece of eight grossi, in the time of the Doge Foscari (1423-57), the Republic had hitherto made little progress in the silver currency. A coin representing about three shillings in modern English money was still the largest piece known in this metal. But during the government of Hieronimo Priuli (1559-67) came into existence the Ducat of silver, worth 124 soldi, or 6 lire, 4 soldi, the half of it, and the quarter. The need of affording ampler facilities for commercial and other monetary transactions was at last finding a response. The Mint did not rest here, for a few years later (1578-85) it brought out the giustina of silver, valued at eight lire, or 160 soldi, and its divisions, and ere long (1585-95) succeeded the giustina minore, corresponding in value with the silver ducat, the half and the quarter. The Doge Marino Grimani (1595-1606) added to these mediums the *scudo di croce* of 140 soldi, and his two immediate successors (1606-12) completed this extensive series by a new variety of silver zecchino current for ten lire, with its divisions (1606-15). The sixteenth century may thus be regarded as the epoch at which, above all others, Venice provided herself with a metallic currency eclipsing in richness and capability anything of the kind achieved before or since. The only supplementary feature in the numismatic chronicle was the substitution (1606-12) of a gold ducat diverging in design and circumference from the original sequin of 1284. It was a broader and thinner piece of analogous type and identical weight; the size is precisely that of an English sovereign. The ground for

the change is not obvious, but the Venetian Zecca was evidently partial to new experiments, and besides the productions which were admitted into circulation, Schweitzer and others record numerous trial-pieces or patterns, which found their way into private cabinets, but were not adopted by the executive. Of these *essays* France has, in the same way, the honour of possessing a singularly large assemblage, submitted by her own Mint for approbation, and ultimately abandoned.

The silver ducat of 1559-67 exhibited St. Mark on the obverse, seated, and tendering the standard to the Doge, while on the reverse occurs the winged lion passant with the Gospel in his fore-claw. The silver *giustina* (1578-85) presented the patron saint and the Doge on the obverse, but on the other side for the first time in the annals of the coinage we meet with a complete novelty in the standing figure of St. Giustina and the lion reposing at her feet, with the legend MEMOR. ERO. TUI. IVSTINA. VIRGO, in grateful reference to the Battle of Lepanto, fought on St. Justina's Day (October 7), 1571. There was a certain unusual originality again in the treatment of the two other heavy silver pieces which have just been mentioned as belonging to the same period; the *giustina minore*, which was reckoned, like the silver ducat, at 124 soldi, and which bore on one side the erect figure of the saint from whom it derived its name, and the *scudo di croce*, which passed for 140 soldi. The latter, which balances in the scales about 5s. 6d. in modern English currency, bears on one side an elaborate cross with the name of the Doge in the legend, and on the opposite one the winged lion with the glory enclosed in a shield, and encircled by the title of the patron saint. The silver ducat, the two giustine, and the scudo of silver, with their fractions, seem to stand alone in expressing the value in soldi at the foot of the reverse; but a ducat of a later type, while it expresses the denomination, omits the value. In the lower left-hand corner occurs a small view of St. Mark's, for which space has been made by removing the Book of the Gospel from the lion's claw.

Subsequently to the commencement of the seventeenth century the Mint or Zecca of

Venice shared the languor and narrowness of her later political life. No new monetary issues of any consequence marked the interval between the date to which we have carried the history of the coinage and the Fall. The administration of Marc Antonio Memmo (1612-15) made further subdivisions of the silver currency by the issue of the *soldone*, and that of Antonio Priuli (1618-23) added the double and the half. These pieces were equal to twenty-four, twelve, and six soldi respectively, and were of base metal washed with silver. Of the soldo itself which with the lira formed the more modern Venetian money of account, we have failed to trace the original appearance, unless it was the old soldino with some modification of form and value. Schweitzer affords no assistance here. But where the multiple existed, the unit must surely have existed also.

The number of coins of all metals in contemporary circulation at Venice after a hundred years of unexampled activity at the Zecca exceeded the number concurrently in circulation in any other country in the world at that or any other time. Many of the types which answered the wants of the Republic in earlier years had silently vanished, including all the pieces of imperial or foreign origin and of dubious autonomy. Her rulers had no longer a motive for utilising the specie of their neighbours and allies, or for issuing money under the countenance of emperors. But what is apt to strike the student of Venetian numismatic art is the poverty of invention, and the servile and monotonous republication of the same design with the slightest possible pretence to variation or novelty. The first school of moneyers had their cross with its pelleted angles; the second, the tutelary Evangelist and the Doge in different positions, with the flag-pole. The *grosso* or *matapan* of the twelfth, and the *ducat* or *zecchino* of the thirteenth century were creditable performances for the time; but with one or two reservations the genius of the Mint appeared to be capable of nothing more. Except the two or three testoons with excellent portraits of the Doges Moro and Trono, and the two *giustine*, all the coins were unfruitful seedlings of the same germ.

Of the engravers, who were employed first

at the Ducal Palace itself, and subsequently at the Zecca, we seem to possess no specific or distinct knowledge, although the names of one or two early moneyers have come down to us. We cannot even be quite sure whether the differential token, which after a certain date is observable on the pieces, is a mint-mark or a moneyer's symbol. We are not acquainted with the artists to whom we owe the ancient Greek coins and medallions,—a circumstance far more unfortunate; and our converse with the ruder artificers who worked in some of the mediæval European mints arises from the occasional registration of their names on the money,—a practice, however, unknown to Venice.

A view of the Venetian coinage is, perhaps, chiefly striking by comparison; and by comparison it is very striking indeed. The Republic was, of course, a commercial country, and for purposes of trade the early introduction of as ample and complete a medium as possible was imperative as soon as the world emancipated itself from the primitive system of barter and exchange; and a survey of the numismatic economy of other peoples, even at a later period, will leave an advantage on the side of Venice. The English, prior to the reign of Edward III., had merely the silver penny. Till the time of Louis IX. (1226-70), who added the *gros tournois* and the gold florin, France possessed nothing but the Carolingian denier and its half. A similar or greater dearth of coin existed in Germany, the Netherlands, Poland, and Italy itself.

A volume* has been devoted by an enthusiastic inquirer to the provincial and colonial coinage of Venice alone. It appears that no separate currency for the territories of the Republic outside the original Dogado had been attempted prior to the commencement of the fourteenth century. In 1282 considerable dissatisfaction was felt at the systematic imitation of Venetian types by the King of Rascia,† more especially the *grosso*; and the inconvenience was aggravated by the wide circulation of these coins throughout the Venetian dominions, and their

* *Le Monete dei Possedimenti Veneziani*, da V. Lazari, 8vo, 1851.

† See Zanetti, *De Nummis Regum Rasciae ad Venetos typos percussis*, 1750.

acceptance on an equal footing with the legitimate currency. The consequence was that on the 3rd March, 1282-3, the Great Council decreed that all holders of these pieces should bring them to the government and exchange them for lawful money, losing ten per cent., and that the counterfeits should be withdrawn and broken up; and the same regulation was made applicable to the provinces.*

Elsewhere another kind of anomaly had arisen by reason of the extension of the rule of Venice over portions of the Levant after the fourth crusade. For the Prince of Achaia and others, who owed their possessions to the operation of the same causes, coined *tornesi*, which not only served as currency within their regular limits, but were as much the ordinary circulating medium of the Venetian dependencies as the money struck by the Republic. In 1305 the government of the Doge at length found a remedy for this state of affairs by the issue of *otornesi* of a new type for colonial use.† But although it was the provincial neighbours of Venice who had set the example of intrusion and encroachment by pirating her numismatic models, another century elapsed before a special coinage for the trans-Adriatic districts was undertaken. In 1410, *tornesi* of base metal were struck for Zara and for Dalmatia generally,‡ with *MONETA DALMATIE* on one side, and *Santus Marcus* on the other, accompanied by a full-faced effigy of the saint with the nimbus. At a later date, the same pieces and others, such as the *gazzetta* (worth two soldi) were issued for Dalmatia and Albania; and in course of time a similar principle was applied to Candia and Cyprus. Thus the Signory, in its money, as well as in its principles of government and in its laws, aimed at spreading, wherever the sword or diplomacy had opened the way, its name and its influence.

The employment of Occasional Money by the Republic in early days was extremely rare; and it was limited to two objects—siege-pieces and largesse distributed at the investiture or coronation of a Doge. Only a single instance of the former usage has

been traced. In 1123 the want of some medium for paying the troops engaged in the Syrian war obliged, it is said, the Doge Domenico Michieli, who commanded there in person, to authorize the mintage of leathern money, impressed on one side with the figure of St. Mark, on the other with his own family arms. The incident of the loan to his allies, which had produced the drain on the Venetian finances, and the publication of this leathern siege-money, may be corroborated by the circumstance that the Michieli subsequently carried on their escutcheons, as a memorial of such a circumstance, a ducat of gold.* But the story belongs to a class which the judicious student always treats with reserve and distrust. Resort was had, doubtless, to some temporary expedient, and possibly it was this. A counterfeit *marcella* in lead, with the initials *D.M.* on one side, was long shown as a specimen of the identical coinage of 1123, although that was expressly stated to have been of leather and of a different type.†

The money struck at Venice on ceremonial occasions, though principally at the investiture of a Doge, forms the subject of an interesting monograph by Giovanelli. That writer‡ commences his series with a Doge who reigned in the first half of the sixteenth century, and there very probably the known examples of such special currency may begin. Thenceforward the custom was followed at intervals down to the very fall of the Republic. The Venetians had perhaps borrowed the idea from the ancients, who commonly struck money in commemoration of particular events, and allowed it to be current; and the practice soon grew familiar throughout the continent of Europe.

But centuries prior to the *Oselle* engraved by Giovanelli, a case is known in which a Doge resorted to this practice.§ In 1173, before his coronation, it is averred that Sebastiano Ziani circulated among the people certain money stamped with his own name, and struck by his order for the express purpose on the preceding day. It is perhaps

* Dandolo, ix., 270.

† Compare Calogiera, *Spiegazione della Moneta del Doge Domenico Michieli in Soria*, with Lazari, *Le Monete dei Possedimenti Veneziani*, 1851, p. 3.

‡ *Illustrazione delle Medaglie denominate Oselle*, folio, 1834.

§ Mutinelli, *Annali Urbani*, p. 49.

* Lazari, p. 45.

† *Ib.*, p. 9.

‡ *Ib.*, p. 11.

singular that, among the many resuscitations of mediæval curiosities, the largesse scattered by the Doge in 1173 has not descended in the form of an unique specimen snatched from the ooze of the lagoons; but the circumstance itself is not unlikely.

The peculiar rarity of the earlier Venetian money, especially in all its varied types, arising from its flimsy character or from the practice of constantly calling in light and defaced pieces, renders it something like an impossibility to form a consecutive series; and the assemblage of carefully engraved facsimiles published by Schweitzer is scarcely capable of being overrated. The remarks

and descriptions found in the present Essay have been based partly on a personal inspection of originals, and partly on a comparative study of the pages of Schweitzer and others; but the labour of disentangling contradictory statements, and laying before the reader a narrative fairly lucid and intelligible, has been exceedingly irksome. Even such a man as Schweitzer needlessly perplexes us by admitting into the series coins which clearly form no part of it, and a second source of confusion comes from the occasional practice of multiplying one piece, christened at different times by different names, into two independent productions.

I. A TABULAR VIEW OF THE ANCIENT VENETIAN COINAGE, A.D. 800—A.D. 1200.

<i>Denomination.</i>	<i>Metal.</i>	<i>Weight.</i>	<i>First issue.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Denaro Grande	Billon ...	18 grains	About 800...	Halfpenny.
—— Piccolo	—— ...	8 to 10 „	Before 1156	The half.
Quartuarolo or Denarino	—— ..	5 to 6 „	1173-1178 {	1/16th of a penny, 4th of denaro piccolo.
Grosso or Matapan	Silver ...	44 „	1193-1205 {	About 5d. or 16 denari grandi.
Soldo (old) or ½ Grosso	—— ...	22 to 16 „	Uncertain ...	The half.
Quattrino	Copper ...	16 to 25 „	1193-1205...	The quarter.

FOREIGN MONEY CURRENT AT VENICE.

Denaro, Lombard and Frankish	{ Billon (or base silver) ...	28 to 18 „	700-1000 ...	Halfpenny.
Dirhem, Arabic	Silver ...	Double	Uncertain ...	Double.
Denaro, Henry III. or IV.	Billon ...	8 to 10 „	1040-1080...	The half.
Romanatus or Solidus	Gold ...		Before 800...	About 10/-
Besant	Gold and silver		900-1400 ...	
Perpero	—— ...		—— ...	

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.


Mark	6s. 8d.
Lira di Grossi	£4 10s. od.
—— Piccoli	3s. 2d.
—— Perperi... ..	Uncertain.

II. A TABULAR VIEW OF THE VENETIAN COINAGE AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE 17th CENTURY.

Denomination.	Metal.	Weight.	First known issue.	Value.	Remarks.
Marcuccio ...	Copper	5 to 6 grs. ...	1205-29	Fractional ...	
Grosso ...		40 grs. ...	1252-68		
Zecchino ...	Gold	17 carats, nearly 35 grains ...	About 1284	20 grossi ...	9/6.
Double Quattrino...	Copper	35 to 50 grs. ...	1289-1311	½ silver grosso	About 2d.
Soldino or Soldo ...	Base silver	16 to 22 grs. ...	1328-54		Various types.
Grossetto ...	Copper	38 grs. 9 carats	1383-1400		
Triple Grossetto ...		100 grs. ...	1400-13		Supposed to have been a pattern.
Bagattino ...	Billon		1400-13		
Half Bagattino ...					
Grossone ...	Silver		1423-57	8 grossi of silver	The largest silver piece yet struck (The only coins ever issued with the portrait of the Doge, except the copper quattrino with that of the preceding Doge Moro (1462-71).
Sesino ...		50 grs. ...	1471-3		
Lira Tron ...		31 carats ...			
— Half ...		15 to 17 carats			
Double Bagattino...	Billon				
Marcella ...	Silver	15 carats ...	1473-4		Same type as the lira.
Moceniga ...		30 carats ...	1474-6		Same as the lira, but with a new design substituted for the portrait.
— Half ...		15 carats ...			Schweitzer distinguishes between this and the old soldino; but I have one of the earlier period, which seems fair silver.
Soldino or Mezzanino ...	Silver	7½ grs. ...	1474-6		Similar to the copper quattrino.
Sesino ...	Copper	25 grs. ...	1485-6		Pieces of 4, 8, 12, and 16 bezzi, bezzini, or quattrini bianchi, were issued in silver.
Bezzino or Bezzo, or Quattrino Bianco ...	Plated		1486-1501		Struck for the Colonies.
Half-marcella ...	Silver	About 7½ carats			
Octangular Bezzo...	Copper		1501-21		
Half-zecchino ...	Gold	8½ carats ...		10 silver grossi	
Scudo or Crown		About 17½ carats	1523-38	6 lire 10 soldi	
— Half ...				The half ...	Not reissued.
Silver Ducat ...	Silver		1559-67	6 lire, 4 soldi or 124 soldi ...	
— Half ...				The half ...	Perhaps superseded the grossone.
— Quarter ...				The quarter ...	
Quarter-zecchino ...	Gold	4½ carats ...	1577-8	5 old grossi of silver ...	
Giustina Maggiore	Silver		1578-85	8 lire or 160 soldi	
— Half ...				80 soldi ...	
— Quarter ...				40 soldi ...	Minor divisions.
— Minore ...			1585-95	124 soldi or 6¼d.	Equivalent to the silver ducat.
— Half ...				62 soldi ...	
— Quarter ...			Uncertain	31 soldi ...	I possess one of a late reign.
— Eighth ...				15½ soldi ...	
Scudo di croce			1595-1606	140 soldi ...	Schweitzer engraved two differing specimens, struck in 1595-1606 of 6 lire precisely, perhaps patterns.
— Half ...				6 lire 10 soldi...	
— Quarter ...					
New Ducat	Gold	17 carats ...	1606-12	6 lire 4 soldi ...	
Silver	Silver			10 lire ...	Same type as the gold.
— Half ...				5 lire ...	
— Quarter ...			1612-15	2½ lire...	
Doppia ...	Gold	About 35 carats		12 lire, or 2 scudi of gold, or about 19s.	This coin does not seem to have been reissued.
Soldone ...	Plated or washed			12 soldi ...	About 5d. of modern English money.
Half-soldone ...			1618-23	6 soldi ...	
Double soldone ...				24 soldi ...	

Scarborough Corporation Insignia.

By R. C. HOPE, F.S.A.

1.  *Great Mace*, silver gilt; 3 feet 6 inches long. Usual type of bowl on stem, surmounted by an open arched cover. The bowl is divided

into four divisions by a monster formed of a human head and body without arms, the lower limbs being represented by foliage. Each division contains a badge between the letters C R. The four badges are, (1) crowned rose, slipped; (2) crowned thistle, slipped; (3) crowned fleur-de-lis; (4) crowned harp. On the top are four hall-marks, nearly effaced by re-gilding: (1) maker, illegible; (2) crowned leopard's head; (3) lion passant; (4) ? old English O; also the royal arms crowned within the Garter, with lion and unicorn supporters standing on a motto-ribbon, inscribed DIEU ET MON DROIT. The crown is formed of four open arches rising from a coronet of crosses patées and fleur-de-lis, alternately, with pearls between. The orb on the top is surmounted by a cross patée, and divided equatorially by a rib, from which spring four others, meeting at the top. On the underside of the orb is engraved, "In hoc signo vincit Carosus." The staff is divided into four sections by roses engraved with leaf-work. The uppermost section is longitudinally divided into three parts by ribs; the two largest sections are engraved with a rose and thistle pattern, and the lowest one terminates in a knob.

2. *Small Mace* of silver; $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches long; diameter of head, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. A silver rod, divided into four sections by slight rings, and topped by a flat head, which has the royal arms of the Stuarts, with C R above, engraved on it. Inside the head, which takes off like a lid, are engraved two shields, placed side by side and surrounded with arabesque scroll work; one is charged with a cross, the other with a harp. The first section of the staff originally had three flanges, which are now lost.

3. *Small Mace* of silver; $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. A silver rod, with a round knob at the lower end and a flat head at the other, divided into three sections by slight rings. The first section once had three flanges, now lost. On

the flat head are the royal arms of the Stuarts within the Garter and crowned, dividing the date, 1671, in the centre; the letters C R in chief, and the word Scar' Brough in base.

4. *Three small silver bowls with-*
5. *out handles or*
6. *lids.*
- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|------------------|-------|
| $3\frac{3}{8}$ " | diameter, | $2\frac{5}{8}$ " | high. |
| $3\frac{7}{8}$ " | " | $1\frac{3}{4}$ " | " |
| $2\frac{7}{8}$ " | " | $1\frac{3}{4}$ " | " |

Each bears the following inscription:—

The Gift of
to y^e Towne of
deceased the first



Two-towered
castle in base
and a
three-masted ship
on the waves
in chief.

William Thomson
Scarborough who
of December 1637

The first bears only the lion passant hall-mark of cycle xiii. on bottom. The second has the half leopard's head and fleur-de-lis of old York; the maker's mark, EM (for Edward Maud of York, free 1678), and the old York date letter, a peculiar shaped M, for 1694-5. The third has the same marks as the last, but the old York mark is repeated.

7. *Pair of silver tankards*; ordinary drum
8. *type, with domed lids and curved handles with thumb piece.*

On the front is engraved the same arms as on the silver bowls. Each has four hall-marks on lid, and on side near the handle:

- (1)  for 1716-17; (2) ; (3) lion's head erased; (4) Britannia.

9. *Loving cup*; silver; $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches high. A most hideous modern affair with two handles. On one side is engraved a Roman chariot, etc., and on the other:—


ROBERT CHAMPLEY, ESQ., J.P.,
PRESENTED THIS
LOVING CUP

TO THE
MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND BURGESSES,
OF SCARBOROUGH, FOR
EVER,

on the termination of the second year of his
MAYORALTY,

November 9th, 1868.

Amicitiae virtutisque foedus.

The arms are three escallops, and the crest (so-called) a ship on a globe. Hall-marks under the foot: (1) lion passant; (2) leopard's head uncrowned; (3) ; (4) [1] for 1834-5; (5) king's head [William IV.].
10. *The Mayor's chain* is of solid gold, and

consists of ten roses alternating with seven nondescript links; two shoulder links engraved with the old small seal; and a central link with star, from which hangs by a fleur-de-lis the pendant. Each rose has a small one on the reverse, and the pendant is engraved with the old great seal of the Borough, and the following inscription on the reverse:—

THE GIFT OF
JOHN WOODALL, ESQRE.,
TO THE WORSHIPFUL
THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION
OF SCARBOROUGH.
9 NOV., 1852.

The chain is $3\frac{1}{2}$ " in circumference, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter.

The pendant is three inches in diameter.

11. *Beadle's staff.* A wooden pole, 5 feet $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, painted black, mounted at intervals with brass rings, and surmounted by an open brass crown, with red velvet cushion.



THE CORPORATION SEAL.

Forest Laws and Forest Animals in England.

I.

"Inter silvas, inter deserta ferarum."—VIRG., *Æneid*.

FOREST Laws, it has been said,* are an institution peculiar to the more northern parts of Europe. What is the date of the first legislation on the

* Hon. D. Barrington's *Observations on the Most Ancient Statutes*, p. 454 (ed. 5).

subject we do not pretend to know. In this country, at any rate, there is no trace of game laws in the earliest historical period; and one could hardly expect to find any such trace. When nine-tenths of the island was covered by heath or underwood or forest trees, or was impassable by reason of swamp and fen, there can have been no need for imposing any restrictive regulations on the pursuit and capture of wild birds or beasts. Hunting was, in fact, at once a necessity and a duty. The area available for pasturage being exceedingly limited in extent, the flesh of wild animals must have been required for food no less than their skins for clothing. And the flocks and the herds of the Britons, scanty as they were in proportion to the size of the country, would speedily have become altogether extinct had the ravages of wolves and other noxious animals been suffered to go unchecked. The sport-loving Saxon kings did, no doubt, gradually restrict the popular rights and liberties in respect of hunting. But they do not appear to have introduced anything like a rigid system of game or forest laws. In Alfred's day, as Mr. Freeman remarks,* the king's hunting is referred to not as a sport, but as a serious employment, along with the cares of war, government, and study. The genuine laws of Canute show, indeed, that while his subjects were at liberty to hunt as they pleased on their own lands, there were already certain lands over which none but the king himself was to enjoy the right of sporting.† But the best modern authorities are agreed that the so-called *Charta Canuti de Foresta*, upon which Kemble and others have thought fit to dilate at some length, and which contains a number of enactments concerning forest administration, is either altogether a forgery of a much later period, or at least so much interpolated as to be practically valueless. And though a writer of the fifteenth century‡ says of Harold that *de forestis suis . . . ferocitatem et severitatem erga adjacentes nobiliores exercuit*, Mr. Freeman assures us§ that there is no sort of contemporaneous evidence in support of this doubtless unfounded charge. It was not

* *History of the Norman Conquest*, iv. 609.

† Wilkins, *Leges Anglo-Saxonice*, p. 146 (77).

‡ Knighton, *Chron.*, c. 16.

§ *Norman Conquest*, iii., 630.

until the era of the Norman kings that field sports became a royal prerogative, fenced in and sanctioned by a host of written and unwritten laws and restrictions.

The general character of the forest system which the Conqueror introduced, we have all been taught from our childhood. It was, no doubt, an exceedingly harsh and oppressive system. Unfortunately no genuine charter or ordinance upon the subject remains to us from William's day. As Mr. Freeman says,* we must rely for our information respecting that period on later notices and the rhetorical complaint of the national chronicler. From that chronicler † we learn that William

set mickle deer-frith, ‡ and laid laws therewith, that he who slew hart or hind that man should blind him. He forbade the harts and so eke the boars; so sooth he loved the high deer as though he were their father. Eke he set by the hares that they should fare free. His rich men moaned at it, and the poor men bewailed it; but he was so stiff that he recked not of their hatred.

But cruel and severe as the forest laws were under the Conqueror, they would seem to have reached their extreme of severity and cruelty under Henry I. Professor Stubbs tells us § that the fines exacted by the justices for breaches of these laws formed in Henry's reign a considerable item in the accounts. The area of land included within the forests went on increasing until the reign of Stephen, if not until the reign of John. Nor was it mere unappropriated waste land which thus fell within the jurisdiction of the forest system and outside the pale of the common law. On the contrary, as Mr. Justice Stephen points out, || the soil was private property, and the population living upon it might be considerable—circumstances which, above all others, rendered the forest laws so great a hardship. Thus, so long as land was included within the regard of a forest, no corn could be grown there without special licence from the king. An ecclesiastical versifier, referring to William II.'s doings in Beaulieu Forest,

thus tersely sums up the results of afforestation:—

*Templa admit divis, fora civibus, arva colonis
Rufus.*

No wonder that a writer of the twelfth century complained that it was by the forest laws safer to be a beast than a Christian man. The only wonder is that the Norman kings were strong enough to maintain and enforce those laws in all their rigour for so long a period.

The earliest forest code which has come down to us is of the reign of Henry II., and is known as the Assize of Woodstock, A.D. 1184.* Of its provisions Professor Stubbs says that, though very stringent, they are somewhat less inhuman than the customs of Henry I. Certainly they are stringent enough. For example, the following is the first clause or section of the Assize:—

Primum defendit [rex] quod nullus ei forisfaciat de venatione sua nec de forestis suis in ulla re: et non vult quod confidat in hoc quod habuerit misericordiam de illis propter eorum catalla huc usque qui ei forisfecerunt de venatione sua et de forestis suis. Nam si quis ei amodo forisfecerit et inde convictus fuerit, plenariam vult de illo habere justitiam qualis fuit facta tempore regis Henrici avi sui.

The Great Charter of John contained three clauses (44, 47, 48) dealing with the forests; but these clauses were renewed and extended in the Forest Charter of 1217 (2 Henry III.), which effected several beneficial changes in the forest laws. The tenth clause was the most important:—

Nullus de cetero amittat vitam vel membra pro venatione nostra, sed si aliquis captus fuerit et convictus de captione venationis, graviter redimatur, si habeat unde redimi possit; et si non habeat unde redimi possit, jaceat in prisiona nostra per unum annum et unum diem; et si post unum annum et unum diem plegios invenire possit exeat a prisiona; sin autem, abjuret regnum Angliæ.†

This Charter may perhaps appear in some respects uninteresting, and even trivial, to the modern reader; but there can be no doubt that it was in its day a great measure of relief, and the number of subsequent Acts passed in joint confirmation of it and of the Great Charter—as 52 Hen. III., c. 5; 25 Edw. I., c. 1; 1 Edw. III., c. 1; 2 Edw. III., c. 1; 7 Hen. IV., c. 1; 4 Hen. V., c. 1—shows

* *Ibid.*, v. 401.

† *Chron. Petrib.*, 1087; *Saxon Chronicle*, 296 (Ed. Ingram).

‡ This expression, Mr. Freeman says, refers chiefly, but perhaps not exclusively, to the New Forest. —*Norman Conquest*, iv. 611, n.

§ *Const. Hist.*, i. 384.

|| *History of the Criminal Law*, i. 135

* See Stubbs's *Select Charters*, p. 150 foll.

† *Ibid.*, p. 341.

the esteem in which this Forest Charter continued to be held for at least a couple of centuries.

To discuss at length the various statutes relating to forests and forest law would be an unprofitable as well as a wearisome task. All or most of them had, no doubt, their meaning and their value once; but it is hard even for an antiquary to feel much interest in the petty details of an obsolete and highly artificial system. When and under what conditions foresters may use any violence they please in arresting an offender; whether persons whose woods have been disafforested shall continue to enjoy rights of common in the forest; how offences done in the forest shall be prevented; how officers surcharging the forest shall be punished; whether offenders shall be admitted to bail or not; what use persons may make of their woods within the forest; whether the justices of forests may appoint deputies to act for them,—these and many other like questions are dealt with in the various statutes relating to forests passed between the reign of Edward I. and that of Henry VIII.

At what precise period the forest law system ceased to be an intolerable national grievance, and became merely an occasional nuisance in particular districts, it is of course impossible for us or for any person to say. Afforestation, the most frequent and the gravest cause of complaint in early times, continued long after the grant of Henry III.'s Charter to oppress and annoy the freeholders living on the outskirts of the various forests. Thus, in 1328 a petition was presented in Parliament at the suit of John la Warre, the second baron of that name, complaining that the manor of Bristleton in the county of Somerset, which had always been without the bounds of the royal chase called Kingswood in the county of Gloucester and the chase of Filwood in the county of Somerset, had been included within the said chases by the wardens thereof.* In many cases, however, the rights of the subject were not materially interfered with, and afforestation assumed a less offensive form. Such a case was that of the annexation to Rockingham Forest in 1554 of certain woods and closes

situate just outside the perambulation of that forest. This afforestation was accomplished by means of a Proclamation of Philip and Mary addressed to the sheriff of Northants and the lieutenant of the forest in question, and, if we may trust the recitals with which the Proclamation begins, seems to have been justified by the facts of the case. From those recitals we learn that

the *Game* and *Deare* of the said Forest are nowe of late Yeres moche decayed and destroyed, in certen our Woodes, in our said Countie, called the *Grange Parke*, and the *Sart* . . . by certen ydell and evill disposed Persons dwelling neare to the same Forrest, which be moche more gyven to onreasonable Huntynge and other veyne Pastime, then to any other good or godlie Disposicion, and by meanes thereof to [do?] kill all kynde of unseasonable Deare belonging to the said Forrest, resortynge for their Feading Releyfe and Soucore into our said Woodes.

Under these circumstances their Majesties declared that the said woods and some small closes adjacent thereto should from Christmas of that year be annexed, united, and knit to Rockingham Forest, and form part thereof to all intents and purposes, and be within the rule and direction of the Justices of that Forest and the other Forests on this side of the Trent.* It is noteworthy that the afforestation in this comparatively late instance seems to have extended to none but Crown lands.

Nearly ninety years after the date of this Proclamation, the statute 16 Car. I., c. 16, which confined the areas of forests within the limits commonly known or reputed in the twentieth year of James I.'s reign, and declared that no place in which forest courts had not been held or forest officers appointed within sixty years before the king's accession should be regarded as a forest, bears witness to the recent extension of some forests, and even to endeavours "to set on foot forests" where forests had never been or, at least, had not been for a very long time. In point of fact it was Charles's desire to raise revenue without recourse to Parliament which at this period led to a sharp but brief revival of the forest laws. Blackstone in his *Commentaries*† refers to the "rigorous proceedings" of the Courts of Justice-Seal for the forests of Windsor

* *Rot. Parl.* 2 Edw. III.; Collinson's *Somerset*, i. 413.

* *Acta de Rymer*, xv. 408-9.

† Book III., chap. 6.

Waltham, and Deane,* held in 1632 and the following years by the Earl of Holland, Chief Justice in Eyre. These would appear to have been the last genuine *itiner* of the successors and representatives of those justices whom Henry II. was the first to appoint. Another Court of Justice-Seat was, indeed, held after the Restoration, and most of the forests "on this side Trent" were then visited. But the real object of this *iter* was not so much the enforcement of the forest laws as the pecuniary advantage of Lord Oxford, the Chief Justice in Eyre. Roger North speaks of it† as an extraordinary event:—

Many Reigns pass before there is another; For it is a great Charge to the Crown in Salaries, Expences and Rewards; and the Profits redounded to the Lord Chief Justice in Eyre. And it was said, at that Time, that the King's Intent, in ordaining a Sessions of Eyre, was purely to gratify the Earl of Oxford, who was one that ever wanted Royal Boons.

It was as "royal boons," or sinecures, that the chief forest offices survived long after the performance of the duties once attached to those offices had become an absolute impossibility. In Manwood's *Treatise of the Forest Laws*‡ we read that

the Negligence of putting these Laws in Execution hath induced a general Ignorance of them; so that they are not only grown out of Use in most Places, but into Contempt by the Inhabitants of the Forests. I do not write this to have those Laws rigorously executed against Offenders; but to have them so executed, that the Forests may still be known to be Forests, and that the Game may still be preserved for the King's Use: For otherwise it was much better to disafforest them all, and then the King will be discharged of those great Fees which he yearly pays out of his Exchequer to the Officers of the Forests.

In at least one instance, however, an excellent use was made of these great fees. The Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, who was Chief Justice in Eyre at the beginning of this century, received in that capacity the comfortable stipend of £3,466 13s. 4d. and three brace of bucks a year. This income,

* At the Court for this forest, held at Gloucester, the jury were induced to find the bounds as extensive as in the time of Henry II.—Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, p. 28.

† *Life of Lord Guilford*, p. 44.

‡ Fourth Edition (by Nelson), 1717, p. 152. The first edition was published in 1598.

easily earned and long enjoyed, supplied him with the means of accumulating that fine collection of books which at one time he intended should, after his death, be added to the already well-filled shelves at Stowe, but which upon further and better consideration he decided ought to find a secure and permanent resting-place in the British Museum. With this reference to the Grenville Library, the strangest and the most valuable offspring of the Conqueror's forest system, we may fitly conclude this portion of our subject.

F.



Notes on Some Rejected Bills in Parliament.

IT very often happens that in some of the sidelights of history may be discovered a forgotten fact or an unknown event which may be of great importance to the right understanding of certain periods or events. Perhaps in no case is this more certain than in the case of bills which have been introduced into Parliament, and have then been allowed to drop, or have been thrown out. In some instances these have of course left their traces in parliamentary history by the debates which have arisen from them,—statesmen have fought for them and against them, and their doings have been chronicled. But in other instances, where the bill has related to some local need, or has brought forward some legislative proposals which were not popular enough, or not important enough, to make a great political stir, there is nothing recorded to tell of the history which is to be obtained from these rejected fragments of parliamentary records. On the present occasion we cannot go over the full extent of this vast field of curious inquiry, and particularly we shall not attempt to notice the great political examples which have left their traces on our history; but at all events, there is ample material at hand in the calendar of the manuscripts of the House of Lords, given in the Reports of the Historical Manuscript Commission, to show the

chief characteristics and the value of a study of this interesting subject.

A few bills relating to the land holding and agricultural matters will perhaps not inappropriately commence our examples. In 1584 a bill "for the preservation of tillage," and against laying down in pasture land that had been heretofore arable, was "condemned by the Committees."

In 1597 the exact converse of this appears to have been occupying the attention of agriculturalists, for we have a bill brought from the Commons "to restrain the sowing of oade (oats) in meadows and cow pastures." Hay was scarce in some places, it is recorded, in consequence of pasture lands being sown with "oade," and it was sought by this bill to enact that no person should sow "oade" on land which within twenty years has been employed as pasture. The land question about this time was greatly unsettled. There were encroachments of landlords and the giving up of the old ways of agriculture both going on rapidly side by side. They were met, or attempted to be met, by the many acts which were passed about this time relating to the enclosing of common lands. But some of the bills that never found their way into the statute book contained principles of legislation that are adopted now in similar cases. In 1620 we have a rejected bill

for the improving and better ordering of commons, intercommons, and waste grounds for the good of the poor commoners and all interested therein:

a specimen of legislation frequently found in the statute book.

A curious bill, that passed through all its stages in the two Houses, but did not receive the royal assent, gives us some instruction about the making of glass in 1584. It is entitled

an act against the making of glass by strangers and outlandish men within the realm, and for the preservation of timber and woods spoiled by glass houses.

No alien is to carry on the trade of glass making unless he employ and instruct one Englishman for every two foreigners, and no one is to carry on the trade, or cut timber for the purpose of the trade, within twenty-two miles of London, seven of Guildford, and four of Winchelsea, Rye and Pevensey, "or the foot of the hills called the Downs of

Sussex." This is an interesting addition to the information got together by Mr. James Fowler, F.S.A., in *Archæologia* (vol. xlv.). Stow tells us that the first making of Venice glasses in England began at Crotchet Friars in London, about the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by one Jacob Vessaline, an Italian.* In 1567 Anthony Dollyne and John Carye obtained a patent for making glass in England, and contracted with

Thomas and Ballhazar de Hamezel, esquires, dwelling at the glass-houses of Vosges, in the countrie of Lorraine,

to come and *teach the art* to Englishmen. So that, seventeen years later, we find by this bill in parliament that Englishmen were still unlearned in the art, though apparently foreigners carried on the trade in their midst.

Another industry of which we obtain some information is that of saltpetre making. In 1626 a bill was introduced

for the preservation of the mine of saltpetre, and increase of the means for making saltpetre, and for the ease of the subject from the grievances they now bear, by digging their houses and taking their carriages by petremen,

which grants certain privileges to Sir William Luckin and partners for the making of this article. The bill was allowed to drop. From an article in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1769 we gather some information on this subject. From the time of Edward III., it is said (p. 233), till 1696, England made saltpetre enough for its own consumption, but likewise supplied foreign parts, and saltpetre was always enumerated among the staple commodities of England. That injudicious duty, with other coinciding accidents, occasioned the laying down the saltpetre works. There was one near St. Giles's, one near Radcliffe Cross, and many others in different parts; but by a strange kind of idleness, we have depended upon the India Company for our only means of defence, which is gunpowder, of which saltpetre is the chief ingredient; and we can now have no saltpetre but from India.

We have often to lament the loss or destruction of important local records, and in 1614 an attempt was made to prevent the loss of the then current documents, which

* See Pennant's *London*, 5th ed., p. 377.

was even at this time going on. This we learn from the draft of an

act for the safe keeping of the records and books of the sessions of the peace and of inrolments taken before justices and clerks of the peace,

which sets forth that, in consequence of frequent changes in the office of Custos Rotulorum and Clerks of the Peace, records were constantly lost, and enacts that a house shall be provided in each county for their safe custody.

The want of international copyright occupied the attention of Parliament in 1614, for a bill was introduced, but rejected on the second reading, "concerning printing and binding books brought from beyond the seas," and imposing penalties upon both sellers and buyers of books, printed beyond the seas, which have been previously published by authority in this realm.

In 1593 we have the draft of a bill "for suppressing of pedlars and petty chapmen." By colour of licences, under the Act of 14 Eliz., pedlars and petty chapmen wander all over the country, carrying letters from one traitorous subject to another, and display their goods in church porches and churchyards on the Sabbath day; the bill enacts that they shall forfeit all their wares unless lawfully licensed in the open sessions within the county wherein they shall utter and sell their wares.

This leads us to enquire what there is of these instructive memorials of the past which would tell us something of the social habits and requirements of the day. In 1621 a bill passed both Houses of Parliament, but did not receive the royal assent, "for the better repressing of drunkenness and restraining the inordinate haunting of inns, alehouses, and other victualling houses," an evil which the present age has encountered by a different and more effectual remedy. A curious bill of 1601, "to restrain the excessive and superfluous use of coaches within this realm of England," gives an interesting piece of evidence on the petty interferences of legislation in these ages. In consequence of the great increase in the use of coaches, we learn from this bill, which was rejected on the second reading by the Lords, the saddlers' trade is like to be ruined, and not only so, but evil disposed persons who dare not show themselves openly for fear of correction,

shadow and securely convey themselves in coaches, and cannot be discerned from persons of honour; besides which the roads are cloyed and pestered, and horses lamed. In future, it was proposed, that no one under the degree of a knight or a privy councillor, queen's council, etc., or paying £50 to the subsidy assessment, shall ride or travel in coaches under penalty of £5 for every offence, and no person shall let coach or coach-horses to any but those hereby authorized to use them upon pain of forfeiting the same.

That this absurd attempt to limit private affairs failed is not to be wondered at, and we know well enough from the annals of coach driving that necessity proclaimed against such legislation.*

It would almost appear that the clergy of 1614 were rapidly getting into a state of life which the rebellion could not wipe out and which it remained for Macaulay to paint in such harsh colours; for in that year a bill was read a first time only, which provides for the punishment of ministers convicted of drunkenness or other immorality, and it goes further in adding that every living shall become void (*ipso facto*) upon the second conviction of the incumbent. It would almost appear as if the throwing off of the fearful trammels of Rome had left the clergy in a still worse plight.

An interesting bill relating to buildings in London, a subject that is as old certainly as Fitzalwyne's famous assize, printed in the *Liber Albus*, is that of 1621, "for the ordering and settling the manner of buildings, and for restraint of inmates and dividing of tenements in and near the cities of London and Westminster." The forefront and outer walls of all new buildings to be of brick or stone, and no tenement was to be divided into several habitations unless it be worth £20 per annum. Have we here a forerunner of the evils which modern statesmanship is called upon to ameliorate?

As an evidence of the age which witnessed the taste of John Evelyn and his compeers in gardening, many examples of which are given in his diary, it is interesting to notice

* See Macaulay, i., p. 179, for the use of coaches in 1685. See *Archæologia*, vol. xx., and *Gent. Mag.*, 1830, pt. i., p. 18.

the struggle of London gardeners to obtain an exclusive right to their occupation. A bill was rejected without "one negative" in 1620-1 for "confirmation of several letters patent granted by the King's Majesty for the incorporating the gardeners of the city of London, and of the franchises, liberties, powers, privileges, and jurisdictions of the said Corporation," for confirmation of letters patent, for incorporation of the gardeners of London and six miles round into a company, and for preventing any, except members of the company, from practising the mystery, which many ignorant and untrained persons have ventured to do, to the great injury of the subject. [See also *Remembrancia of the City of London*, p. 99.]

In 1614 it was thought necessary to introduce a bill "to prevent the elopement and wilful departure of wives from their husbands," which perhaps indicates a strangeness of the marriage tie at this period; but it remains for a later age to indicate a still more startling state of affairs. Certainly the most remarkable bill introduced into Parliament, and rejected, is that mentioned in the Verney correspondence, in a letter dated Nov. 18th, 1675, which states that "a bill was brought into the Commons that a man might have as many wives as he pleased, not exceeding twelve, by Mr. Mallet."* This is the first attempt we have met with to legalise polygamy in this country, and perhaps it is the best example to show the curious and interesting phases of past social and political thought which is to be gained from these out-of-the-way sources of information, and it may fittingly conclude the examples we have here gathered together, and which we hope may be supplemented.

* See *Historical Manuscript Commission*, vii., p. 493.

Celebrated Birthplaces.

JOSEPH ADDISON, AT MILSTON, WILTSHIRE.



CATTERED over the fair surface of our land are many residences whose history is connected with the first days of our great men. Some of them are famous only, interesting only, as being the birthplace of a great man. Still they must always represent something of more than passing interest to the traveller. The very plainness or humbleness of a house thus associated has its influence upon the character of

the person who becomes linked with it in the memories of mankind, and thus it is that the traveller who approaches the village of Milston near Amesbury, in Wilts, looks upon it with considerable interest, because here Joseph Addison was born on the 1st of May, 1672. His father, Dr. Lancelot Addison, had been unfortunate, and obtained the living at Milston after having spent some



THE BIRTHPLACE OF JOSEPH ADDISON.

considerable time abroad. He was a man of some learning and a non-juror, and we get some interesting glimpses of him from Hearne's *Diaries*. The rectory-house as it stood about 1844 was a plain enough structure of no special interest, and the illustration conveys, perhaps, all that is necessary. When the present rector, the Rev. F. A. Radcliffe, went there in 1863, the old rectory was still standing, and he lived in it for about two years. It was, he says, a superior kind of cottage, containing only one large room, used as the drawing-room. The staircase was almost perpendicular. Just before the house was pulled down a photograph of the front and back of the house was taken by Dr. Southby, and these are in the possession of the rector.

A small piece of the old rectory wall is still standing as the only mark of Addison's birthplace. After the decease of Addison's father, the house passed away from the family, although it is on record that Addison was sued for dilapidations by the next incumbent. In the town there is the following tradition of a curious excursion made by Addison when a boy. Being at a country school, he committed some slight fault, when his fear of being corrected for it was so great that he ran away from his father's house and fled into the fields, where he lived upon fruits and took up his lodging in a hollow tree, till upon the publication of a reward to whoever should find him he was discovered and restored to his parents.

Milston is mentioned in Domesday Book amongst the lands of Earl Roger, and again as the land of Robert, son of Giroldus. It was forfeited by John, Lord Zouch, who fought for Richard III. at Bosworth, whereupon the manor was given to Jasper W., of Bedford. The church requires but little attention, being small and mean. Sir Richard Colt Hoare gives particulars of the inscriptions and epitaphs in his *Modern Wiltshire*.



Reviews.

Medieval Military Architecture in England. By GEO. T. CLARK. (London: Wyman & Sons, 1884.) 2 vols., 8vo.



It is a matter of complaint, and rightly so, that books are going out of fashion, and collected articles are taking their place. Mr. Clark's two handsome volumes, illustrated most copiously and with good artistic skill, are in reality nothing more than a collection of articles from various sources; but then it is the collection, the juxtaposition, that many of us have been desiring for some time past, and we are quite sure that not one word of objection will be raised against the plan of publication adopted by Mr. Clark. He has been a life-long student of his subject: he has studied on the spot, and in company with our best antiquaries; and he has seen his various printed articles used again and again to illustrate some great points in English history, and that too by such masters as Mr. Green and Mr. Freeman. We hasten therefore to accord our word of gratitude for the publication of these handsome volumes.

The history of English castles does not end with their architectural or military aspect. There are legal

and social aspects as well, and we are not quite sure whether these may not be reckoned as the most important results of Mr. Clark's studies. Almost all the most important of our English castles date, in some form or other, from remote antiquity, and their associations were of slow growth, and deeply rooted in many centuries of the national history. A castle built up by the Norman conquerors was altogether different. It had no national life, so to speak, and it was out of harmony with the surrounding country and people. Into all these matters Mr. Clark very ably enters, and we have before us by this means many a phase of past historic life which could not have been obtained from any other source or by any other means.

After giving a very succinct and graphic general introduction, every page of which teems with the knowledge of a master of the subject, Mr. Clark takes up each castle separately, and describes its architecture and its historical associations. He deals with the castles or defences of Alnwick, Arques (near Dieppe), Arundel, Barnard, Beaumaris, Bedford, Berkhamstead, Berkeley, Bodiam, Borthwick, Bôves, Bowes, Bramber, Bridgenorth, Bronllys, Brough, Brougham, Bulth, Caernarvon, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carlisle, Castel Coch, Castle Rising, Château-Gaillard (Normandy), Christchurch, Clifford, Clitheroe, Clun, Cockermouth, Colchester, Conisborough, Conway, Corfe, Covey-le-Château, Coyty, Dolforwyn, Dover, Dunster, Durham, Eaton-Socon, Ewias Harold, Exeter, Fillongley, Fommon, Fotheringay, Grosmont, Guildford, Harlech, Hastings, Hawarden, Helmsley, Hereford, Hertford, Hopton, Huntingdon, Huntington, Kenilworth, Kidwelly, Kelpeck, Knaresborough, Leeds (Kent), Leicester, Leybourne, Lincoln, Llanquian, London, Ludlow, St. Leonards, Middleham, Milford, Montgomery, Morlais, Norham, Nottingham, Odiham, Oswestry, Penmark, Penrice, Penrith, Pevensey, Pickering, Pontefract, Porchester, Richard's Castle, Rochester, Rockingham, Old Sarum, Scarborough, Skenfirth, Southampton, Tamworth, Thurnham, Tickhill, Tretower, Blaen-Llyfni, Crickhowel, Tutbury, Urquhart, Wareham, White Castle, Whittington, Wigmore, and York. Thus whether we are studying the defences of Celtic Britain by means of her vast earthen mounds, Maiden Castles as they are sometimes called; or whether we are studying the remains of Roman stone military defences as at Porchester, the finest relic of all; or whether Saxon or Norman defences engage our attention, here are the means not only of ascertaining the details of the structure, but for the far more important work of comparing them with other relics, contemporary or otherwise. Mr. Clark deals at some length with that most important monument of Norman military skill, the Tower of London; and rising from a study of this paper, the question comes home to us with more than ordinary force, how was it that London, overawed by the Tower, was for so short time the seat of the governmental machinery of the land? how was it that the kings who built the Tower, knew its uses, understood its importance, went to Westminster for their palace of residence, and enabled Westminster to become the seat of government? There must be something in the history of old London not yet related, perhaps never to be related, which accounts for this; but the history of the Tower gives the other side of

the question, and tells us why the city should have retained these lost privileges.

We notice that Mr. Clark has reprinted his article on Colchester Castle without any allusion to the papers which have appeared in this journal illustrating the architecture as well as the political significance of this important fortress. We think this a pity, because it would have been an advantage to have had Mr. Clark's opinion either for or against these later studies. But we cannot quarrel with him for such a slight matter when we have to thank him for so much. It is impossible in the space of one review to do adequate justice to this important work, but we hope to be allowed to return to it again with reference to some special studies which the writer of this notice has prepared. Mr. Clark maps out before us the military position of England at various stages of her history, and no one dealing with early English subjects would think of completing his studies without a reference to these volumes.

Aungervyle Society Publications, No. xxiv.-xxvii., Dec. 1883, to June 1884.

These numbers contain "Address to the People on the Death of Princess Charlotte" (concluded), "The Passionate Remonstrance made by his Holiness in the Conclave at Rome" (1641), "A Discovery of the Barmudas" (1610), "The Russian Invasion of Poland in 1583," "Kisses: being fragments and poetical pieces on the Kiss," and "A Marriage Triumphant solemnized in the Epithalamium" (1613). It will be seen that all these reprints are worth having, and in the handy form they are presented to us they can be bound up as the owner wishes.

Clarendon Historical Society Reprints, November and December 1883, January 1884.

The contents of this three-monthly part are "The Life of Henry Hudson" (concluded), "A Letter from an English Traveller at Rome to his Father (1721)," "A King and no King; or, The Best Argument for a Just Title (1716)," "Consideration upon a printed sheet, entitled The Speech of the late Lord Russell to the Sheriffs (1683)." The letter from the English traveller at Rome (now printed for the first time), gives some extremely interesting details about the Chevalier de St. George and his wife. The princess is described as "of middle stature, well shaped, and has lovely features, while vivacity and mildness of temper are painted in her looks," and she "spoke the prettiest English I think I ever heard, and invited the Englishmen to her concert that evening, and the Pretender entertained them on the subject of their families as knowingly as if he had been all his life in England. They also saw the Pretender's son, a fine promising child." This bears out the reports brought to Hearne, and so quaintly described in his *Diaries*.

Transactions of the Royal Historical Society. New Series. Vol. i., part iv. (Longmans.)

We are glad to welcome the *Transactions* of this

Society in their new form, and congratulate the members upon having such good work, as the papers in this part show is being done. Sir R. Temple's "Personal Traits of Mahratta Brahman Princes;" "The Conquest of Norway by the Ynglings," by Mr. Howorth, and Mr. C. Walford's "Bridges: their Historical and Literary Associations," well repay studying by those interested in these subjects. There is also a paper on "The Keltic Church," by the Rev. W. Dawson.

Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society. Vol. ii., part iii. (Glasgow: James Maclehose.)

The contents of this part are of great and varied interest. Perhaps the most generally interesting is one by Mr. W. G. Black on the derivation of the word "Glasgow." The author suggests that Glasgow was known by two names, one Brythonic, one Goidelic; the site of Glasgow, originally known under a Brythonic name, may have in later times changed its name, and that the present form comes from the later name. In early Glasgow directories Mr. J. Wyllie Guild claims, as the possessor of a *Bailey's Northern Directory*, published at Warrington 1781, a Glasgow directory prior to the 1783 edition, an octavo of 103 pages, hitherto supposed to be the earliest. A most valuable paper is Part II. of Professor Ferguson's Notes on some books of receipts, so-called "secrets." Other papers are an account of the Kinninghouse Burn and the adjacent lands of the Gorbals, by Alex. M. Scott, the Sheriff Court of Lanarkshire at Glasgow, and a reprint of an early Catalogue of Books for sale by auction at Glasgow, 1712. This latter is an example of useful work which we should like to see adopted elsewhere.

American Antiquarian, March 1884. (F. H. Revell, Chicago.)

In our contemporary for March is a goodly selection of antiquarian matter. There is a Lecture on Polytheism, by F. G. Fleay; "Song of Altabiscar," by Wentworth Webster; a translation of some Basque lines which appeared in the *Journal de l'Institut Historique*, Tome 1st, 1834, the authenticity of which was questioned at the time of publication: Mr. Webster effectually proves its modern origin; "Ruins in Mongolia," by J. Gilman; "Who were the Mound Builders?" by Cyrus Thomas, a lengthy review of Mr. Carr's *Mounds of the Mississippi Valley Historically considered*. Among the contributors to the "Correspondence" we see the names of F. Max Müller, O. D. Miller, W. S. Lach-Szyrma, and other well-known names. An article on Picture Writing in various parts of prehistoric America, and illustrated, is well worth reading.

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries. Part xxii. Edited by REV. B. H. BLACKER. (London: Kent & Co.)

This part keeps up the good reputation this work has obtained for interesting records on matters of

antiquarian and historical interest in the county. Extracts from Parish Registers, Bristol in 1761, and List of Marriages in Hampnett, 1737-54, are, perhaps, the most valuable.



Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

METROPOLITAN.

Society of Antiquaries.—May 1st.—Dr. Edwin Freshfield, V.-P., in the chair.—Mr. Scarth exhibited tracings of some tiles discovered at Minchin Barrow Priory, in Somerset.—Dr. Perceval exhibited and described a few deeds belonging to Mr. Everitt.—Mr. Seaton exhibited a bronze arm from a colossal statue, which was found in Seething Lane while excavating for the Inner Circle Railway, about twenty-five feet below the present surface of the ground.

May 8th.—Dr. E. Freshfield, V.-P., in the chair.—Mr. R. Brown, jun., exhibited the fragments of Samian pottery found at New Holland, near Barton-on-Humber, on one of which Mr. Brown considered he could detect traces of a representation of the constellation figures.—Colonel Fishwick communicated an account of a monstrous act of restoration which had been perpetrated on an ancient arch in Bispham Church, Lancashire.—Mr. W. M. Wylie communicated an account, which he had received from a relative, of the discovery in Lincolnshire of what the writer thought were traces of a prehistoric road in the second and lower stratum of peat separated from an upper stratum of peat by a stratum of silt. Mr. Wylie threw out a conjecture that the supposed road may have rather belonged to a *Pfahlbau*.

May 15th.—Dr. E. Freshfield, V.-P., in the chair.—Mr. G. W. G. Leveson-Gower exhibited two Roman urns found in the parish of Crowhurst during the construction of the Croydon and East Grinstead Railway. Mr. Leveson-Gower also exhibited an interesting genealogical manuscript compiled and very beautifully illustrated by the Kentish antiquary the Rev. Thomas Streatfeild.—The Rev. H. J. Cheales exhibited a tracing of another wall painting from Friskney Church, which he had cleared of whitewash with his own hands.—Mr. O. Morgan exhibited, by the hand of the Director, the earliest known charter of the borough of Newport, Monmouthshire.

Philological.—May 2nd.—Dr. J. A. H. Murray, President, in the chair.—The paper, read by Mr. H. Sweet, was "Observations on some Celtic Etymologies, with reference to Prof. Skeat's Etymological Dictionary," by Prof. Powell.

May 16th.—Anniversary Meeting.—Dr. J. A. H. Murray, President, in the chair.—The President delivered his annual address. After noticing the members who had died since the last anniversary, and reviewing the work of the Society during the last two years, he read reports by Mr. W. R. Morfill on the Slavonic languages; by M. Paul Hunfaevy and Mr. Patterson on Hungarian since 1873; by Mr. E. G. Browne on Turkish; and by Mr. R. N.

Cust on the Hamitic languages of North Africa.—Mr. H. Sweet read his own report "On the Practical Study of Language."—The President then gave an account of the progress of the Society's Dictionary.

British Archaeological Association.—May 21st.—Mr. T. Morgan in the chair.—Mr. W. Myers rendered a description of many objects of antiquarian interest collected recently in Egypt.—The Rev. S. M. Mayhew produced many articles of interest, especially to collectors of London antiquities, there being among them a handsome inlaid marquetry box, once probably the alms-box of the old church of St. Olave, Tooley Street, since it was found close to the site of the present building, below the surface of the ground. It bears the inscription, "The gift of R. Makepiece, 1692," and appears but little the worse for its rough usage. A carved bone knife of Roman date and some fine examples of glass of the same period were also exhibited.—Mr. L. Brock produced several antiquities found in London, the most curious being a spur of great length.—The first paper was by Signora Campion, "On the Antiquities of the Ancient City of Luni, in Italy."—The second paper was by Mr. W. de Gray Birch. It was descriptive of a fine stained-glass figure of a lady in Long Melford Church, Suffolk, shown in facsimile by a drawing by Mr. Watling. The figure is that of Lady Anne Percy, then wife of Sir Lawrence Rainsforth, Knt., and probably the youngest daughter of Hotspur, and not the first or second, as has been believed. The lady's third husband was Sir R. Vaughan. This is the earliest known portrait of any member of the Percy family.

Royal Archaeological Institute.—May 1st.—The Rev. Sir T. H. B. Baker, Bart., in the chair.—Mr. Hellier Gosselin read a communication from Mr. J. Thompson Watkin on recent discoveries of Roman coins of the latter part of the third century near Preston, Lancashire, and of the base of a small Roman column at Thistleton, Rutlandshire.—The Rev. J. Hirst read a paper on "The Religious Symbolism of the Unicorn."—Mr. Hodgetts read a paper on "The Scandinavian Element in the English People," in which he pointed out that the early English were more closely allied to the Scandinavians than to the Low Germans.—The Rev. Precentor Venables exhibited a leaden impression of a seal belonging to some religious house. In the centre is an effigy of the Blessed Virgin Mary and Child, under a tabernacle of Gothic work. The legend is SIGILLVM CONVMNE STE MARIE DE . . . LCO. Also a parchment certificate, with a medal attached, professing to be a contemporary record of the landing of Caesar; but it is needless to add that both certificate and medal are of a very different date to that assigned to them.

Asiatic.—May 19th.—Anniversary Meeting.—Sir H. C. Rawlinson in the chair.—Prof. Monier Williams gave an account of his recent visit to India and to the Jain and Buddhist temples there.

May 5th.—Sir H. C. Rawlinson, Director, in the chair.—Mr. C. Allen read a paper entitled "The 'She King' for English Readers," in which he showed that the work in question consisted of a collection of archaic poetry and verses such as are found in all nations in their primitive stages of civilization.

Royal Historical Society.—May 15th.—Dr. Zerffi in the chair.—Mr. Robert Leighton read a

paper on "Jean-Jacques Rousseau and his Influence on the French Revolution."

Society of Biblical Archaeology.—May 6th.—Dr. S. Birch, President, in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. T. G. Pinches and Mr. E. A. Budge "On some New Texts in the Babylonian Character, relating principally to the Restoration of Temples."

Numismatic.—May 15th.—Dr. J. Evans, President, in the chair.—Mr. H. Montagu exhibited a half-penny or farthing of Eadred, the original coin having been bisected for the purpose of creating two farthings in the same way as pennies were frequently halved and quartered.—Mr. J. G. Hall exhibited a hammered sovereign of Charles II.'s first coinage with the numerals xx behind the head of the king; weight, 138 grains.—Mr. B. V. Head read a paper, by Mr. C. F. Keary, on a hoard of Anglo-Saxon coins found in Rome during some recent excavations on the site of the House of the Vestals at the foot of the Palatine.—Mr. N. Heywood communicated a notice of a find of Anglo-Saxon coins beneath the foundations of Waterloo Bridge.—Mr. Toplis sent a list of forty varieties of seventeenth century tradesmen's tokens of Nottinghamshire not described in Boyne's work.

Hellenic.—May 8th.—Prof. C. T. Newton, V.-P., in the chair.—Mr. T. Bent read a paper on a recent tour among the Cyclades. In these islands, at all times important as stepping-stones between Europe and Asia, might be studied, (1) the great prehistoric empire of which traces have been found at Santorin; (2) the great age of Greek history; (3) the times of the Crusades; and (4) the character, customs, and language of the modern Greeks, nowhere so pure as here. After touching in some detail upon the modern customs, Mr. Bent proceeded to give an account of the objects he had found belonging to the prehistoric period. He had visited all the twenty-two islands which are now sparsely inhabited. On Amorgos he had obtained some interesting vase handles with incised inscriptions. On Antiparos he had found several large cemeteries and opened some forty graves. These mostly contained pottery of the rudest description, not unlike that which is found in British barrows, but in some of the richer graves were found quaint marble figures, attempts of the most primitive kind to imitate the human form. Examples of these and of some few flint instruments and archaic jewellery were shown by Mr. Bent. The metals found were silver, copper, and bronze. The civilization indicated by the finds here and at Santorin could hardly belong, in Mr. Bent's opinion, to a period later than the sixteenth century B.C.—Mr. Monro, the Provost of Oriel, read a paper "On the Epic Cycle."

St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society.—May 2nd.—The members visited the churches of St. Katherine Cree, Leadenhall Street, and All Hallows, Barking, under the guidance of Mr. G. H. Birch. In the course of a paper which he read in the former church, Mr. Birch said that St. Katherine Christ, or Cree, Church was erected before the Great Fire in 1666, and to the minds of the ecclesiologist and architect it possessed a peculiar value far beyond even the beautiful conceptions of Sir Christopher Wren. When built in 1629, the church was small and insignificant, and stood in a cemetery of the once magnificent priory of the Holy Trinity, Aldgate. As it

became too small for the growing population, it was rebuilt with the exception of the tower. The most striking objects, architecturally, were the east and aisle windows, in which the old Gothic form of tracery was still retained. The east window was very curious, and the wheel form of the upper part of the tracery was evidently an allusion to the emblem of St. Katherine. That and All Hallows' Church were, with the exception of the Cathedral of St. Paul's, the only churches with which Archbishop Laud was connected. Having carefully inspected the interior of the church, the party proceeded to All Hallows, Barking, where Mr. Birch gave an account of its history. He pointed out that a portion of the church existed in 1150. One of the most interesting features of the edifice was its brasses, which were still in good preservation. He did not believe there was any other church so rich in them. Archbishop Laud's nephew was one of its famous vicars. Whilst he was preaching in the church he was dragged from the pulpit, and taken round the city with a prayer-book tied round his neck. He was then taken on board ship, where he was to have been sold as a slave, but his freedom was bought by his friends. The remains of Archbishop Laud were interred in the church.

PROVINCIAL.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.—June 9th.—Sir William Fettes Douglas, President, in the chair.—The first paper read was one entitled "Notes on Early Christian Symbolism," by Mr. J. Romilly Allen.—The second paper was a notice by Mr. Charles Stewart, Tigh'n Duin, Killin, of several sepulchral mounds and cup-marked stones in the district of Fortingall, Glenlyon, Perthshire. In March last Mr. Stewart examined a cup-marked stone at Dalraoch, Fortingall, near the so-called "Roman Camp." Close beside it he found there was a sepulchral mound, on the top of which it may have stood. The mound was about thirty feet in diameter, and was surrounded by a fosse about nine feet wide, beyond which there was a slight earthen mound or enclosure. On being excavated, the central mound was found to cover a small cairn heaped over two flat stones, underneath which were the remains of a cremated interment. A large stone circle stands on the Haugh of Fortingall, about three-quarters of a mile from the Dalraoch stone, and two other cup-marked stones were found on the hillside above it—one near the Mill of Balnald, and one at a place called the Cuile, not far from Dalraoch.—In the third paper the Rev. Hugh Macmillan described two boulders, having rain-filled cavities, on the shores of Loch Tay, formerly associated with the cure of disease. One of these is at Fernan, on the north side of Loch Tay, about three miles from Kenmore. It is a large, rough boulder of clay-slate, shaped somewhat like a chair, in the middle of a field below the farmhouse of Borland. In the centre there is a deep square cavity, evidently artificial, and capable of holding about two quarts of water. The boulder is known in the locality as *Clach-na-Cruich*, or stone of the measles, and the rain-water contained in its cavity was believed to be a sovereign remedy for that disease. At one time it had a wide reputation, and people came to it from all parts of the

district. It is only within the lifetime of the present generation that it has ceased to be frequented. In its immediate neighbourhood, in a field called the Cromraor, there are tumuli and cup-marked stones; and not far off, under a sycamore tree on the top of the retaining wall of the road, is a square block of chlorite schist, with a shallow round basin scooped out in it, and marked on the bottom with a cross, probably the font of a primitive chapel. The other stone, of a kindred nature to that at Fernan, is in the woods of Auchmore at Killin. This stone is called "The Well of the Whooping-Cough," and was formerly famous for the cure of this malady. The boulder has a rain-filled cavity on one of its projecting sides. The cavity in this case consists of a deep basin penetrating through a kind of arched recess into the heart of the boulder, and this accounts for its being styled a "well." There is no indication of any sepulchral or religious site close by it, but there is a large stone circle of massive stones, with a few faint cup-markings on them, within a short distance, near Kinnoull House. There are people in the village of Killin who remember being taken to the stone to drink from its cavity for the cure of whooping-cough, but the practice has now died out, and the existence of the stone is known only to a few. Another spot in the neighbourhood—a dripping well near Mornish—had also a local reputation for the cure of whooping-cough. In a solitary graveyard below Mornish, called Cladh Davi, where only members of the M'Diarmid family have been buried for the last two hundred years, there is only one erect tombstone. It is of comparatively recent date. On the top of it there are two white quartz pebbles, one of which has a single cavity drilled in one of its flat sides, and the other a similar cavity in each of its opposite sides. They were believed to cure inflammation of the breasts when the holes were applied to the nipples; and not very long ago a woman who was thus afflicted came from the head of Glenlochay to try the remedy. These stones are evidently the socket stones for the spindle or vertical axle of a millstone, and thus probably belong to the series which is carefully preserved in the meal mill at Killin, still known as curing stones.—In the fourth paper Mr. George Sim, Curator of Coins, gave an account of recent finds of coins in Scotland. Only two finds have occurred during the session, one of 177 silver pennies, chiefly of the Edwards, at Arkleton, parish of Ewes, Dumfriesshire; and one of fifty-three silver coins, chiefly of Mary and Elizabeth, at Woodend, parish of Snizort, Skye. Neither of these hoards was of much numismatic interest.—The last paper was an elaborate descriptive notice of the stone circles of Strathnairn and neighbourhood of Inverness, by Mr. James Fraser. There were at one time no fewer than twenty-five of these circles within the drainage area of the river Nairn, and twelve or fourteen between the western watershed of the Nairn and the river Ness. Twenty-five of circles were described, and accurate plans of them, made to a uniform scale of ten feet to the inch, were exhibited, forming a body of materials for the comparative study of stone circles of unprecedented extent and value.—Five old Communion flagons and a chalice and paten of pewter, from Old St. Paul's Church, were exhibited by the Rev. R. Mitchell-Innes. Two of the flagons

show the Edinburgh Pewterers' stamp, and one has the maker's name, John Durand, 1688.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society.—May 26th.—Mr. J. W. Clark, M.A., President, in the chair.—Professor Hughes, in speaking of the so-called *Via Devana* running from the end of Worts' Causeway towards Horseheath, pointed out that there was little, if any, evidence of its Roman origin. So, too, in respect of the Castle Hill, he pointed out that the certainly Roman roads in the neighbourhood seem to converge to Grantchester rather than to Cambridge, and that the Roman pottery found here indicates rubbish-heaps rather than the site of a camp or permanent fortification, and from all available evidence drew the conclusion that the mound and all the earthworks about it are of Norman origin.—Mr. Browne showed outlined rubbings of two stones recently presented to the British Museum by Mr. A. W. Franks, acquired some years ago from persons who described them as coming from the City; also of the remarkable rune-bearing stone from St. Paul's Church Yard in the Guildhall Library, the case of which had been removed by the kindness of the librarian in order that the rubbing might be made. Mr. Browne showed similarities in design and execution which rendered it highly probable that the Guildhall stone and the stone of which the British Museum stones are fragments were respectively the headstone and the bodystone of a Scandinavian grave. The Yorkshire stones shown were those at Bilton and Kirkby Wharfe. At the former place, in addition to a unique cross-head previously described to the Society, there is a stone bearing three figures much resembling the frescoes in the Catacombs of the Three Jews, but with no indication of flames. The shaft of the cross at Kirkby Wharfe has a subject which frequently occurs on Northumbrian stones, two figures grasping an upright stem standing between them; in this case the whole is complete, and the head of the stem is found to be a large "Maltese" cross, the arms of which form canopies for the man and woman. The Deerhurst font is an unusual and very fine example of spiral ornament. There was a Saxon monastery at Deerhurst, and the font might possibly be a relic of its infancy. According to William of Malmesbury, Abbot Tica took to Glastonbury in the eighth century the relics of a large number of early Northumbrian Christians, Aidan, Bega, Hilda, etc., and his own tomb at Glastonbury was specially noted on account of the "art of its sculpture." Thus there was some evidence of a Northumbrian influence on the Christian art of the south-west. A fragment of an inscription in Roman capitals was found at Thornhill near Dewsbury several years ago. Two inscriptions in runes were found at the same place, and a third was found two or three years ago. The fragment in Roman capitals is as follows, the thick type showing the letters which are certain, the thinner type those of which only a small portion has been preserved:—

E	A	E	F	T
O	S	B	E	R
T	A	E	B	E
T	B	E	R	

Mr. Browne preferred to follow the suggestion of the most recent discovery at Thornhill, *+ Igilsuith arærde æfter Berchtsuithæ becu at bergi gibiddaæ daer saule*; and adopting Mr. Haigh's *Ægberht* or any name of similar length, and omitting the *c* throughout in accordance with local precedent, proposed the following alliterative couplet:—

+	E	c	g	b	e	
r	h	t	a	r	a	e
r	d	E	A	E	F	T
e	r	O	S	B	E	R
h	T	A	E	B	E	C
u	n	a	T	B	E	R
g	i	g	i	b	i	d
d	a	d	d	a	e	r
s	a	u	l	e	+	

*+ Ægberht arærde æfter Osberthæ
Becu at bergi gibiddaæ daer saule +*

Mr. Waldstein made remarks (1) on two stones from the Via Appia, lately given to the Fitzwilliam Museum; (2) on a red jasper intaglio from Smyrna in the possession of the Rev. S. S. Lewis.

Newcastle Society of Antiquaries.—May 28th.—Dr. Bruce presided.—A communication, including a sketch, was received from Mr. W. Shand, describing earthworks at the Pottery Bank, near Messrs. Harison's tannery, Stepney, Newcastle. The works were described by Mr. Shand to be perhaps the oldest piece of human work in Newcastle; and he suggested that they might be the remains of the ditch which formerly accompanied the Roman Wall on the north side during the whole of its course.—A paper on the remains of the church and monastery at Jarrow was read by the Rev. J. R. Boyle.

Caradoc Field Club.—May 20th.—The party started for Conover, where they alighted to inspect the church, special attention being attracted to the fine monuments for which it is remarkable; the mosaic pavement of the chancel also claimed much notice. From Conover the expedition proceeded to Leebotwood, where a curiously conjoined oak was pointed out. Time, however, would not permit of close inspection, and the party drove on to Cardington, where they examined the church, which contains a fine monument to Sir W. Leighton, the builder of Plaish Hall. From Cardington the members proceeded on foot to Plaish Hall. Here great admiration was elicited by the banqueting hall with its music gallery, the inlaid wainscot of the drawing-room and other old oak carving, as well as the curious arrangement of the attics and the chimneys, for which the building is especially remarkable. The Rev. T. Auden, the hon. sec., read a paper, which had been furnished by the Rev. W. Allport Leighton, on the history of the mansion and its architectural characteristics. From Plaish the walk was continued along the Roman Causeway, the paving

stones of which were plainly visible for a considerable distance, in some places extending the whole width of the present road, and then to Langley Chapel, now no longer used for public service, but remarkable for its interior fittings. These date from the time of the Puritans, and comprise the old pulpit and reading-pew, but the special feature is the arrangement of the holy table, which has seats between it and the east wall. The old gateway belonging to Langley Hall was also inspected. At Acton Burnell they inspected the old church, the ruins of the Parliament house, and other objects of interest.

Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.—May 27th.—The club made the first excursion of the season to Avebury. The village of Avebury is surrounded by the immense vallum or rampart, within which is a graff (ditch or moat) enclosing those few of the great stones which remain. Traces can be found of the one great circle said to have been composed of one hundred stones, and of the two smaller ones, but only fifteen stones are now standing, and about twenty prostrate. These being unhewn are much older than the fashioned blocks standing at Stonehenge, and are certainly of much older date than the earthworks, neither of which, however, appear to have been described before the year 1648. The church, dedicated to St. James, and consisting of nave, aisles, chancel, and tower, was inspected by some of the club, the vicar, the Rev. Bryan King, explaining it. It is a very fine stone Saxon building, but the Norman aisles were added in 1120 to 1150. The frescoes on the walls having been covered up with most substantial mortar for many years, were only discovered at the restoration of the church a few years ago. The font is Saxon, with Norman ornament, the bowl being carved with the figure of a bishop, holding a Bible, and piercing with his crozier a fallen serpent. The three circular windows in the north aisle are remarkable, and so is the "squint" leading from the chancel to the north aisle. Over the chancel arch is a beautifully preserved painted rood screen, and within the chancel a monumental tablet to John Truslow (1593), whose family owned the manor, and whose descendants, now in America, have assisted in the restoration of the church. The visitors walked to Silbury Hill, distant about a mile, and ascended it. Considerable discussion ensued as to the probability of its having been raised by former inhabitants of the place, but its height (170 feet) and the angle of its formation appear to be not in accordance with this theory, and it was believed by some to have been a natural hill whose height has been increased for some purpose, possibly sepulchral. On returning to Devizes, a short visit was paid to the museum, and the Church of St. John was shown by the Rev. G. A. Cowan. It is a fine edifice, and as restored and enlarged will hold 1,000 persons. Some decorations, supposed to be Norman, have been removed from the exterior of the north wall to make way for a large transept window, but generally the church appears to have been well restored.

Clifton Antiquarian Club.—May 28th.—About thirty members gathered round the president, Bishop Clifford, and proceeded to the new gateway of Ashton Court. Arriving at the Court, they were met by Mr. Dykes, and after inspecting the older portions of the exterior,

were taken inside to see the paintings, which include some very fine portraits. Ashton Church was visited. Here the handsome chancel screen was admired, and Mr. Price gave some information regarding Sir John Choke, whose tomb and effigy are in the church. A pleasant drive then brought the archaeologists to Barrow Gurney Court. The present house is Elizabethan. The church presents no feature of interest beyond two seventeenth-century monuments. The steep, long hill to Dundry was then climbed. With a glance at the church tower and at the churchyard cross, which, after some discussion upon the statement of Rutter, a competent witness declared to be original except the small spire, which is a modern addition, the brakes were remounted, and they drove to Chew Magna. The fine church of St. Andrew was then inspected, under the courteous guidance of the vicar (the Rev. J. Galbraith) and Messrs. Colthurst. It was pointed out that the handsome figure of Sir John Hautville has been coloured by modern, though very good, taste, as there were no indications of mediæval colouring to follow. Inquiry elicited the fact that a handsome hammered iron screen which enclosed the Baber monument had been removed in the "restoration" and sold for old iron! Careful inspection of the effigy of Sir John St. Loe, by Bishop Clifford and others, discovered that it has been very extensively repaired, the head and the legs being new, and the latter not being crossed as the original is described. The interesting old church house and the manor house, on the invitation of Mr. J. Colthurst, were inspected. At Stanton Drew the church, a remarkably interesting building, was examined, under the guidance of the vicar (Rev. H. T. Perfect), who afterwards descanted on the wonderful stone circles.

St. Albans Architectural and Archæological Society.—May 27th.—The places specified in the programme were Royston, Therfield, Barkway, Anstey, and Little Hornead, all of which, with the exception of the last-named place, were visited during the day. The Royston cave was of course a place of considerable interest to the visitors. The Rev. Dr. Griffith (of Sandridge) gave an interesting summary of what is known of the cave, and of the opinions and conjectures which have at different times and by different authorities been formed concerning it. The accidental discovery of the cave in the year 1742, and the active interest at once shown in it by the Society of Antiquaries, who sent down especially to report upon it, were referred to, and Dr. Griffith added that the best opinion formed of the place was that of Mr. Beldam, of Royston, who read a paper on the subject for the Society of Antiquaries, and who said the cave was filled up about the time of the Reformation with refuse from the old Priory buildings. But he (Dr. Griffith) did not think the question had ever been properly answered how this particular place was formed, and it was difficult to account exactly for the shape and make of it, and whether used as a prison or a hermitage. The figures were probably carved by someone who had been in Palestine, and the most probable account of the carving was that it was done by William de Magnaville, a son of one of the Lady Roesies, who had been in Palestine as a helper of King Richard, but whether made by him, or some prisoner or hermit,

no one could now tell. He (Dr. Griffith) thought it pretty clear that the name of Royston came from Lady Roesie. It ought to be mentioned that this cave had been the cause of the publication of a great amount of literature by Dr. Stukeley, the Rev. Charles Parkin, Mr. Beldam, and others, and he could not do better than give them the summing up in Mr. Beldam's book, which was as follows :—(1) That the cave was first found by means of shafts, either of British or Roman-British construction, and at a period anterior to Christianity. (2) That at a somewhat later period the cave was used as a Roman sepulchre. (3) That about the period of the Crusades it received the greater part of its present decorations, and was then, if not before, converted into a Christian oratory, to which a hermitage was probably attached. (4) That it remained open until the Reformation, when it was finally filled up, closed, and forgotten. He (Dr. Griffith) might remind them that the present passage into the cave was made one winter when the people were out of work, by a person named Watson, who claimed the right of showing the cave. The party then proceeded to the parish church. Here a very interesting paper on the history of this Priory Church was read by the Rev. Henry Fowler (St. Albans). The history of the Church of St. John the Baptist, he remarked, dated from the dissolution of religious houses. The building had undergone successive alterations, alterations which were very puzzling even to an experienced archaeologist, but were all the more interesting on that account. He must express his obligations to the vicar of the parish (Rev. J. Harrison), and also to Mr. H. J. Thurnall, to whom he was indebted for some information. In 1539 the site of the Priory with all its remains, constituting the present manor of Royston, was granted to Sir Robert Chester, of Barkway, for the sum of £1,761, equivalent to about £14,000, and in speaking of the connection of the Chester and the Scales families with the neighbourhood, he mentioned the recumbent monument in the church as being supposed to be one of the latter family. This Sir Robert Chester built a large priory house, of which the outer wall is still standing, enclosing the beautiful grounds and the modern house owned by Lord Dacre. It was in the old Priory House that King James stayed on his journey in 1603, when he was so delighted with Royston Heath as a place for sport—for shooting the dotterel and hunting the hare—that he determined to build the hunting-box at Royston which they had that morning seen. This Chester family appeared to have been prominent persons in the county for centuries, and as they held the advowson of the vicarage that brought him back to the church. It appeared that in monastic times the inhabitants had the right and privilege of worshipping in the western portion of the church, and it was clearly established that the church then consisted of an eastern portion for the canons, and a western portion for the laity; a not uncommon thing in conventual churches, as they had seen at St. Albans and Dunstable. At the time of the Dissolution, the fabric of the church was reserved to the king, and to the honour of the inhabitants it was placed on record that they purchased it at considerable cost for their parish church. In 1650 the annual value of the vicarage was put at only £5, and it was not therefore surprising to hear that it was

destitute of a minister for want of maintenance. The burial of the dead necessitated the curtailment of the fabric, and there could be little doubt that the church once had a nave, a central tower and transepts, and that the church extended westward. A priory church without a nave was an anomaly, and there was only room on the eastern side for the choir. With regard to the dedication of the church, the oldest charter extant, given in Dugdale's *Monasticon* in November 1189, spoke of it as St. Thomas the Martyr, but a seal of Henry III. showed that there was also a dedication to St. John the Baptist. Mr. Cussans gave the date of the foundation of the Monastery as 1180, shortly after the canonization of the martyred archbishop (Thomas à Becket), when great enthusiasm doubtless was manifested in his honour. The earliest architectural features of the building now existing were the beautiful remains of lancet windows, the period of which he gave at about 1225. The party then proceeded in the conveyances to Therfield, missing a glance at King James's Stables at the end of the Heath for want of time. At Therfield they were received by the Rev. J. G. Hale, the vicar, who proceeded to give an extremely interesting account of the early history of the village, with its system of dividing land culture farms into strips of land intermixed all over the parish; a system which had been superseded now by an enclosure Act. Of the old church, which, being in a dangerous condition, has been superseded by a new one, or at least by an entire rebuilding, he exhibited photographs. It was a fourteenth-century church, the north aisle of which was founded by Sir William Paston, 1418. In 1667 Francis Turner, one of the bishops who were sent to the Tower, rebuilt the chancel in memory of his wife, and in his zeal for her memory did not pay much regard to the antiquities of the place. The old registers dated from 1538, in one of which was a recipe for curing the bite of a mad dog, and also a record of the deaths of twenty-eight persons from the Plague in 1545. He invited them to visit the rectory, which had been held by many distinguished men—bishops who held the living with their sees; deans and archdeacons, and canons residentiary, from Durham to Exeter. At Anstey they were met by the Rev. T. T. Sale, the rector, and Mr. Bates, of Anstey Hall. Castle Hill is an extremely interesting circular mound, completely surrounded by a moat, and in an admirable state of preservation, situate close at the back of Anstey Hall. Rev. Canon Davys gave a very interesting account of the ancient castle, built in the eleventh century on the mound on which they were standing. A portion of the castle Henry III. afterwards ordered to be taken down. In the year 1400 the castle and the manor went to the Duke of York, and after an alienation came back to the Crown, when Henry VIII. granted it successively to his wives Catherine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn. After other vicissitudes it came into the hands of the Lytton family, and now the manor is held by Alexander Bathurst, Esq. The manor is still known by the name of Anstey ad Castrum. Nothing is known of the building which stood on this mound. The mound itself was in a marvellous state of preservation. It is thirty feet high, and a quarter of an acre in extent on the surface. Hardly less interesting than the Castle Hill is the church itself, with its old lich gate and its

central tower and cruciform structure. Its ground plan was almost like the sister church at Wheathampstead—a miniature minster, perfect in its nave, its aisles, chapels, transepts, and its ancient choir. Anstey was noted for the ancient castle, an important stronghold of the barons, which appeared to have given King John some trouble, and afterwards caused Henry III. to order the proprietor to destroy a large portion. There was a tradition that the materials thus set at liberty were used in rebuilding portions of the church, and the characteristics and date of some parts of the work confirmed the tradition in a remarkable manner. They rarely saw such a striking example as the one before them, and would not have had the chance if the massive stones of the huge baronial castle had not been thus placed at the disposal of the ecclesiastical architect of the period. He then called attention to some structural peculiarities, such as that of the form of the chancel walls and the hagioscopes, which afforded those in the transepts a view of the altar. The Rev. T. Sale showed an old altar cloth of the time of Charles I., and a bottle, containing liquid, found near the chancel wall on restoring the church, and which, on sending to the British Museum, was analysed and reported to contain what was believed to be human blood. It was now suggested that it might be the blood of a saint, or of a lord of Anstey castle slain in battle. The old registers, dating back to 1541, were inspected.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

Archæology and Superstitions from Corea.—

In spite of the early civilization of the country, the only subject of historical interest which we saw in our travels was a curious structure resembling a rude altar, consisting of one massive slab, placed horizontally on small blocks of granite, which supported it on three sides, leaving the other side open and a hollow space some 16 feet by 10 feet beneath. Of these quasi-altars several were standing in the valleys; but though it must have cost immense labour to place these stones in position, no legend was current to account for their existence, except one which connected them with the Japanese invasion at the end of the sixteenth century, when the invaders were said to have erected them to suppress the influences of the earth (*ti chi*). Whatever their origin, they have been left undisturbed.

Of the influence of superstition over the people constant evidence is seen, in offerings to the spirits of the mountains in the shape of rags tied to branches of shrubs, heaps of stones at the top of mountain ridges, long ropes hanging from trees, shrines two or three feet high placed by the roadside, and, most quaint of all, in thick planks set in the ground, with one face rudely hewn and painted to represent a human head, with teeth fiercely prominent. These figures are said to be intended to keep foxes out of the villages, and thus protect the people from their spells and witchery. Beyond these few objects and a Buddhist temple, near a fine figure of Buddha cut in the rock not far from

the north gate of Söul, there was no trace of any religious feeling having any hold upon the people. Had we gone a few miles farther north we were assured we should have found at Chin Kang Shan not only the most beautiful scenery in Corea, but mountains thickly studded with temples, to which pilgrims throng in summer; but we neither saw any such nor any trace of religious observances among the people even at the new or full moon. We were told, however, of sacrifices being offered to the mountain spirits before a mine was opened. Graves as a rule are placed close together on the slope of a hill, without any stone or mark to identify them; but occasionally a horseshoe clearing is seen in the woods, where some distinguished person lies buried, whose name and birthplace are given on a rough slab of stone. The funerals that we met were of the simplest character, and at one village the remains of the body of an old woman, who had been eaten by a tiger, were being burnt on a fire of brushwood, lighted on the spot.—*Report by Mr. Carles on a journey in two of the central provinces of Corea, in October 1883. C.—3932.*

Anecdote of Dr. Plot.—Mr. Pullen, of Magdalen Hall, last night told me that there was once a very remarkable stone in the Magdalen Hall Library, which was afterwards lent to Dr. Plot, who never returned it, replying, when he was asked for it, *that 'twas a rule amongst antiquaries to receive and never restore.*—*Bliss's Reliquia Hearniana, p. 50.*

Origin of Personal Rights.—Mr. Story, in his work on the *Conflict of Laws*, has the following passage: "When the northern nations, by their irruptions, finally succeeded in establishing themselves in the Roman empire and the dependent nations subjected to its sway, they seem to have adopted, either by design or from accident or necessity, the policy of allowing the different races to live together, and to be governed by and to preserve their own separate manners, laws, and institutions in their mutual intercourse. While the conquerors, the Goths, Burgundians, Franks, and Lombards, maintained their own laws and usages and customs over their own race, they silently or expressly allowed each of the races over whom they had obtained an absolute sovereignty to regulate their own private rights and affairs according to their own municipal jurisprudence. It has accordingly been remarked, by a most learned and eminent jurist, that from this state of society arose that condition of civil rights denominated *personal rights* or *personal laws* in opposition to territorial laws." The eminent jurist here referred to is Savigny, who, in his *History of the Roman Law in the Middle Ages*, speaking of the state of things which existed between the conquering Goths, Burgundians, Franks, and Lombards, and the races conquered by them, says: "Both races lived together, and preserved their separate manners and laws. From this state of society arose that condition of civil rights, denominated *personal rights* or *personal laws*, in opposition to *territorial laws*. . . . In the same country, and often indeed in the same city, the Lombard lived under the Lombardic, and the Roman under the Roman law. The same distinction of laws was also applicable to the different races of Germans. The Frank, Burgundian, and Goth resided in the same place, each under his own law, as is forcibly stated by the Bishop

Agobardus in an epistle to Louis le Debonnaire. 'It often happens,' says he, 'that five men, each under a different law, may be found walking or sitting together.'" The same thing happened in India, and the Bishop Agobardus might have written the same account from Calcutta or Bombay or Madras.—*Papers on East India, c. 3952.*

Fortune Teller at Court.—A little before King James II. came to the throne, there happened to be a fortune teller in the Court. Several had their fortunes told them, and amongst the rest the Duke desired his might be told. The fortune teller said he should come to be king, but that he should reign but a little while, for he should be betrayed by one that walked in the next room. The gentleman there walking was John Churchill (now Duke of Marlborough), and great notice was taken of the thing. "But," says the Duke, "I desire to reign no longer than till I am betrayed by Churchill;" he reposing, it seems, great confidence in him, tho' it happened according to the fortune teller's prediction.—*Bliss's Reliquia Hearniana, vol. i., pp. 245-246.*



Antiquarian News.

A Roman villa has been discovered at Woolstone, in the Vale of the White Horse, Berkshire, and some fine tessellated pavements have been disclosed. Several interments have also been disclosed, apparently of the Anglo-Saxon period. The seax, or knife dagger, is, strange to say, still attached to the girdle of two of the bodies, presumed to be those of Anglo-Saxon ladies.

It is reported from Athens that while the foundations of the new theatre at Piræus were being laid the workmen came across indications of an antique structure, which, it is expected, will turn out to be a temple of Dionysius.

There has recently been fixed in Haworth Church a window in memory of Charlotte Brontë, bearing the inscription: "To the Glory of God. In memory of Charlotte Brontë. By an American citizen."

The widow of the late George Cruikshank has made an interesting gift to the nation. She is about to present upwards of 3,000 selected works of her late husband, ranging over a period of about 70 years, to the South Kensington Museum.

The *Commendatore de Rossi* has printed a list of 829 Saxon coins discovered within the ruins of the Atrium of Vesta at Rome, and among them are three of King Alfred, 217 of Edward the Confessor, and 393 of Athelstan. Seven of the coins of the last-named king, Athelstan, were minted in Shrewsbury, and bear the names of the *monetarii*, or licensed coiners, by whom they were struck.

The admirers of Thomas Carlyle will be pleased to learn that the interior of the plain little house in Ecclefechan, in which Carlyle was born, has just been

overhauled, and several interesting relics placed within it. Mrs. Alexander Aitken Carlyle, who recently purchased the house, was careful in executing the alterations to have the old doors, etc., retained. In the room, "the umbrageous man's nest," in which the "stranger of reverend aspect" appeared to old Andreas Futteral and his wife, and left them a present to take charge of under penalties, as described in the chapter on "Genesis" in *Sartor Resartus*, the place where the little Carlyle "wore drivel-bibs and lived on spoon-meat," there have been placed the easy chair of the sage, a mahogany table, which any one can imagine from the numerous ink spots it bears must have seen a good deal of service, and an old-fashioned book-case, consisting of a series of shelves (now filled with Carlyle's works), supported by turned pillars at the side, and hung against the wall.

A rare old relic of historic France has been sold in the Hôtel du Grand Cerf at Les Andelys-on-the-Seine, Normandy. This old inn is almost a museum in itself, with its antique cabinet, old crockery ware, enormous wrought-iron kitchen fire-dogs, and innumerable curiosities. The house formerly gave frequent hospitality to the primates of Normandy. Antoine de Bourbon, father of Henri IV., died there in 1562 of wounds received at the siege of Rouen. In the last century the house bore the sign of the Fleur-de-Lys, which was changed at the time of the Revolution for that of Le Grand Cerf. The front of the building dates from the fifteenth century, and the interior has some splendid examples of sculpture and of old French decorative work.

During the progress of the drainage scheme being carried out in Pontefract, some interesting discoveries have been brought to light. Human remains have been discovered within the Castle precincts in a good state of preservation, although buried no doubt during the sieges of the Castle (1645 to 1648). A well has also been discovered near the Booths, which in all probability was used by the inmates of St. Nicholas' Hospital, at one time the oldest foundation in Pontefract. In crossing Grange Field, where stood the Priory of St. John the Evangelist, founded by Robert de Lacey in the time of William Rufus (1090), some vestiges of the Monastery have been brought to light, and it is believed by some antiquaries that the foundations of the structure still remain intact, buried at no great depth. Remains have often been found in the Priory Field, no doubt of Cluniac monks. It was at the right of the altar of the Priory that Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, after being beheaded close by, was buried. Whether this be so or not, a stone coffin, containing a decapitated body, was found on the estate of Lord Houghton in 1822, and this is supposed to be the remains of the Earl of Lancaster. The coffin and remains are now in possession of Lord Houghton, of Fryston. During the excavations other interesting relics have been brought to light, in the shape of pottery ware, bullets, etc. A museum is in course of preparation, where many objects of interest connected with the past history of Pontefract are to be preserved.

Some workmen engaged by Mr. Bullin, of Chester, in digging out the foundations for a cottage in Whitefriars, Chester, struck into two columns, which there

is reason to believe formed portions of a Roman temple. The workmen have now unearthed a platform composed of blocks of sandstone some 4 ft. 6 in. square, upon which, at intervals of 14 ft., are square pedestals of the same size, which bore columns some 2 ft. in diameter. Thus there are clearly the foundations laid bare of what was once a large Roman temple. Portions of the Corinthian capitals, carved in the sandstone, and much worn by the weather, have also been found. The pavement outside the temple was composed of a mixture of broken Roman tiles and other materials, and while the pillars and platform have been left as they were found, the tiles have been removed, but Mr. Bullin has generously placed all the ancient remains found on the spot at the disposal of the Chester Archaeological Society. The base of the temple, it is found, was seven feet below the present street level. Over the fallen pillars, but at a depth of three feet only, is now disclosed the second portion of this extraordinary "find," in the shape of the mediæval tiles which formed part of the flooring of the Carmelite Monastery, or establishment of White Friars, which existed on this spot. Between the mediæval remains and the Roman ones a layer of charcoal was found, which seems to indicate that the vandals in Chester of those days—probably some invading horde—burnt the woodwork of the temple as well as threw down its columns.

At a meeting of the "Sette of Odd Volumes," held on May 2nd, Mr. George Clulow delivered a lecture on "Playing Cards," ancient and modern, illustrating it by a series of fifty-five distinct examples from 1480 to modern times, these being selected from his very valuable collection, and categorically arranged on a table for the inspection of the members. The earliest of these consisted of "Valets or Knives of Spades and Clubs, with fragment of a suit of Hearts and Seven of Acorns, from wood blocks and stencil colours. French, 1480." Mr. Clulow has made the study of playing cards a speciality; he was therefore able to give to the Sette much new matter concerning them, both historically and technically. The feature of these "Odd Volume" meetings is the production by the members of papers on out-of-the-way subjects, and the publication and issue of privately printed opuscula; many of these (being issued only to O. V.'s and their friends) have already become very scarce. It is rumoured in the Sette that Mr. Clulow has in contemplation an "Opusculum" on playing cards. From his knowledge of the subject, we have little doubt, should such be his intention, that a most coveted little book will be the result, eagerly sought after by antiquaries within and without the charmed circle of the "Sette of Odd Volumes."

An interesting discovery of Roman remains has been made at Lincoln. Some workmen, engaged in excavations in the bail within the boundaries of the old Roman city, came across a crematory furnace and a sarcophagus. In the latter were ten cinerary urns, containing dust and calcined bones. The urns were of different sizes and shapes, and were all provided with saucer-shaped covers, only one of which, however, was got out perfect. The interior of the sarcophagus was lined with long thin bricks, which perished on being exposed to the air.

Mr. R. C. Hope, F.S.A., is engaged upon a work on "The Church Plate in the County of Rutland."

A description of the grotto of the Roc du Buffens, near Caunes (Dépt. Aude) appears in the last number of M. Cartailhac's *Matériaux pour l'Histoire de l'Homme*. This description is contributed by M. G. Sicard, who has been engaged for some time in exploring the cavern. His researches have brought to light a large number of objects in stone, bone, horn, bronze, iron, and pottery, many of which are figured. A small gold ornament was also discovered. The cave appears to have been inhabited during the neolithic age, and again towards the close of the bronze period. Associated with some of the bronze objects were several human skeletons.

A gold coin, which appears to be a *maille noble* of the reign of Edward III., has been found in a field near to Church Stretton. The obverse face is in fair condition, showing the king in armour in a ship with his sword, but the legend is illegible. The reverse shows the cross fleurie, the lions and crowns in the angles, and a portion of the legend, "Domine ne in furore tuo."

The workmen while altering a shop in High Street, Shrewsbury, have come upon a large chimney of brick built upon a heavy stone foundation. Adjoining the chimney the stonework forms a portion of a window showing a carved mullion and upper tracery in good condition, of very fair Early English design. A few tessellated tiles have also been laid bare, and these discoveries point to the probable site of the chapel of St. Martin, founded by one of the abbots of Lilleshall, who occupied a house still standing a few yards away in the Butchers' Row.



Correspondence.

ESSEX AND SUFFOLK.

It would be doubtless very acceptable to many lovers of the past in the East of England if something could be done for Essex and for Suffolk similar to that which Mr. William Smith is doing for Yorkshire. Since the untimely death of the "East Anglian," information on antiquarian subjects connected with these counties has to be sought for in the wide field covered by magazines dealing with the whole of England, or else in the journals of the county antiquarian societies, the papers in which do not supply the need of popularly written articles and notes on minor matters *nominum, rerum, et locorum*. There must be a good deal in the old numbers of the *Essex Standard* and the *Ipswich Journal* which, reprinted, and together with new matter and illustrations, could be turned to very good account in the publishing of yearly volumes, or quarterly magazines, dealing with the antiquities and histories of the counties whose names head this letter.

J. HAMBLIN SMITH.

Westgate, Grantham.

PREHISTORIC REMAINS.

The suggestion at p. 286 of THE ANTIQUARY can hardly be accepted as final. We read of a peat-bed, of clay, brick earth, and glacial drift; now we really require an authenticated diagram of the strata to prove the real facts, and shake off mere surmises. The Romans are known to have laid down corduroy roads over peat-beds; notably, for instance, in Perthshire, where the Roman road surmounts real prehistoric remains, viz., a whaling canoe with flint fishing implements, etc.

This is rational, but the Lincolnshire peat-bed is, in your account, dissociated from the roadway. I would therefore suggest that this Ancholme corduroy roadway has sunk below the peat it was constructed to surmount, being imbedded in soft clay till arrested by the more solid brick-earth; this failing roadway has then been replaced by a more durable road, the construction of which has hardened the clay and driven the lower roadway more firmly into the soil. Can we have fuller details?

A. H.

[We printed the opinion of the excavator. A paper was read at the Society of Antiquaries upon the subject, and the opinion there expressed was against the road theory (see *ante*, p. 30). We hope we may obtain more information such as A. H. indicates.—ED.]

THE EXCHEQUER CHESS GAME.

[*Ante*, vol. ix, pp. 206—212.]

Mr. Hubert Hall has, by his article on "The Exchequer Chess Game," earned the thanks of all antiquarian students for the light which he has thrown on the ancient system of auditing public accounts. But it still seems to me that his account is possibly incomplete in one or two particulars, an opinion which I have formed not from independent research, but merely from a consideration of the facts narrated by Mr. Hall, which facts I think lead to wider conclusions than those at which he has arrived.

Firstly, the "chequered" table cannot have been used solely for purposes of subtraction. The items composing the sheriff's accounts—debtor and creditor—must have been severally added up in some manner; and though this may have been done on paper for the satisfaction of the learned clerics of the Exchequer, yet the accuracy of the result must have been made apparent in some way to the understanding of a possibly unlettered sheriff. Did the latter, even if competent, work out the result on paper? I think not; because if he could add, he surely could subtract; and if he could subtract the *raison d'être* of the chess game (according to Mr. Hall's account) would have been gone. I am inclined to think that the meeting in the Exchequer Chamber was not for the sole purpose of witnessing a sum in subtraction worked out by officials of the Exchequer, but that it was a serious business of addition and subtraction: every item of the sheriff's account being examined, every payment by him, whether to the Exchequer or for the king's service, being gone into, and the amount of those payments being finally added up and subtracted from the sum of his account, which in its turn would be the result of the addition of the several advances received by him

n his capacity of sheriff. I have no evidence that this view is correct, and submit it in all diffidence; though I think it will commend itself to any one who considers that the business in hand was to satisfy the sheriff at all points as to the correctness of the audit, a result which could not have been arrived at unless his accounts, from beginning to end, were gone into in his presence, and the result made apparent to him beyond all doubt.

Secondly, I am inclined to think that the table used in the game was divided into squares, though these were not "chequered" like an ordinary chess-board, but divided by vertical and horizontal lines. In fact, the table is thus represented in an engraving preserved in the Queen's Remembrancer's Office. Taking it from Mr. Hall that the table was divided into columns of accounts by perpendicular lines, and omitting the marginal blank spaces, for the introduction of which there appears to be no authority, we have a board divided into seven sections by lines; whether by "wands" or chalk does not matter, though it is more probable that the latter was the material employed. At this table, says Mr. Hall, the sheriff sat on the one side, and the king's officials on the other; draw a line, therefore, down the middle of the table to keep the counters of either party distinct from those of the other. Next suppose a sum in subtraction has to be worked. How is it done in the present day? One sum is put under the other, a line drawn, and the result put beneath the line. Applying this to the subject in hand, imagine that the counters on the sheriff's side of the line amount to £2,000, and the counters on the king's side of the line show £1,745 10s. 2d. Clearly the subtraction must be made with the king's counters, as the bottom line of the subtraction sum; draw a line, therefore, beneath the counters, subtract and place the result beneath the line; this shows £254 9s. 10d. due to the sheriff. Had the smaller sum been on the sheriff's side and the larger on the king's side, a line would have had to have been drawn on the sheriff's side of the table, and the result beneath the line would have shown something due from the sheriff. Consequently it seems clear that to prepare the table for either contingency, it would be necessary to have it marked with three transverse lines in addition to the seven perpendicular ones. But were there seven sections? there should, I think, be eight; as Mr. Hall's figure shows no column for farthings, which always appear in accounts of the period. Adding a farthings column, we have seven perpendicular lines making eight sections, and three transverse ones making four sections; and recollecting that the table was double as long as it was broad, we have a table divided into thirty-two squares of equal size. For purposes of addition the convenience of so dividing the table would be apparent, when it is considered that three sums would be added together on the table and the result shown beneath; the counters showing the several sums being all the time kept distinct.

L.

THE NAME OF BAYLEY.

A certain family of this name—formerly seated in Cheshire, but now extinct, I believe, in the male line—claimed descent from a person of distinction of the

name of De Bailleul, who passed over from Picardy into England shortly after the Conquest. They stated that Bayley was a corruption of Bailleul, and that their early ancestors were related to the Baliols of Barnard Castle. An instance of the change of Bailleul into Bayley is given, under the heading of "Bayley of Thorney," in *Notes and Queries*, 6th S., viii. 389; and that Bailly also has stood for Bailleul appears from Roger's *Noblesse de France aux Croisades* (Paris, Derache, Dumoulin; Brussels, Vandale), where, in the list of the nobles who joined the First Crusade, we find (p. 168) the name of Coullart de Bailly ou Bailleul, of Normandy.

I wish to know if there is any further evidence of the change of Bailleul into Bayley, or some other homophonous name, and if anything is known corroborative of the assertions made by this Cheshire family with regard to their origin. Their arms were Argent, a chevron, counter-ermine, between three martlets, and so bore some resemblance to those of the two baronets, Sir. Joseph Bailey and the Rev. Sir Emilius Bayley. Sir Emilius, I may observe, is descended from the Bayleys of Thorney, a family of French Protestant refugees, who had originally borne the name of Le Bailleul.

I may add that, out of sixteen families of the name of Bailleul, and ten named Bailly, now existing in France, four of the former and one of the latter show ermine in their coats-of-arms, but not one has martlets.

C. S.

BRASSES (NOT IN MR. HAINES' MANUAL).

DURHAM.

Gainford.—1. Lat. inscr. in raised letters to Roger de Kyrkby, vicar. [1401-12]. E. wall of chancel.

2. Lat. inscr. to Wm. Pegg, 1486, and w. Katharine (d. of Thos. Brakenbury, esq.) 1485; under the altar.

3. Eng. inscr. to John Stevenson, and wives, Agnes, Alys, and Margaret. (c. 1500). E. wall of chancel.

4. Eng. inscr. and coat of arms to Mrs. Mary Birkbeck, 1668; qd. plate on N. wall of chancel.

Another inscr. lost, "which is remembered to have commemorated a Pudsey."

5. Lat. inscr. to Edm. Fotherby, Vicar, 1700-1, on an altar-tomb in the churchyard.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were moved to their present places when the church was restored in 1864.

Winston.—1. Lat. inscr. to John Puriles "capellanus," 1498. Chancel.

2. Eng. inscr. to Richard Mason, 1532, eff. of a civilian lost. S. aisle.

3. Eng. inscr. to Mrs. Mary Dowthwaite, 1606. Nave.

4. Lat. inscr. to John Emerson, Rector, 1774, and dau. Eliz. 1765. Chancel.

Two inscs. lost.

A. R. E.

PONIATOWSKI GEMS.

Will some reader of THE ANTIQUARY favour me by stating who the collector of the Poniatowski gems was; when he lived; also where the originals are, their history and number, and if casts are easily obtainable or are scarce?

ROBERT BARCLAY.

The Antiquary Exchange.

Enclose 4d. for the First 12 Words, and 1d. for each Additional Three Words. All replies to a number should be enclosed in a blank envelope, with a loose Stamp, and sent to the Manager.

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